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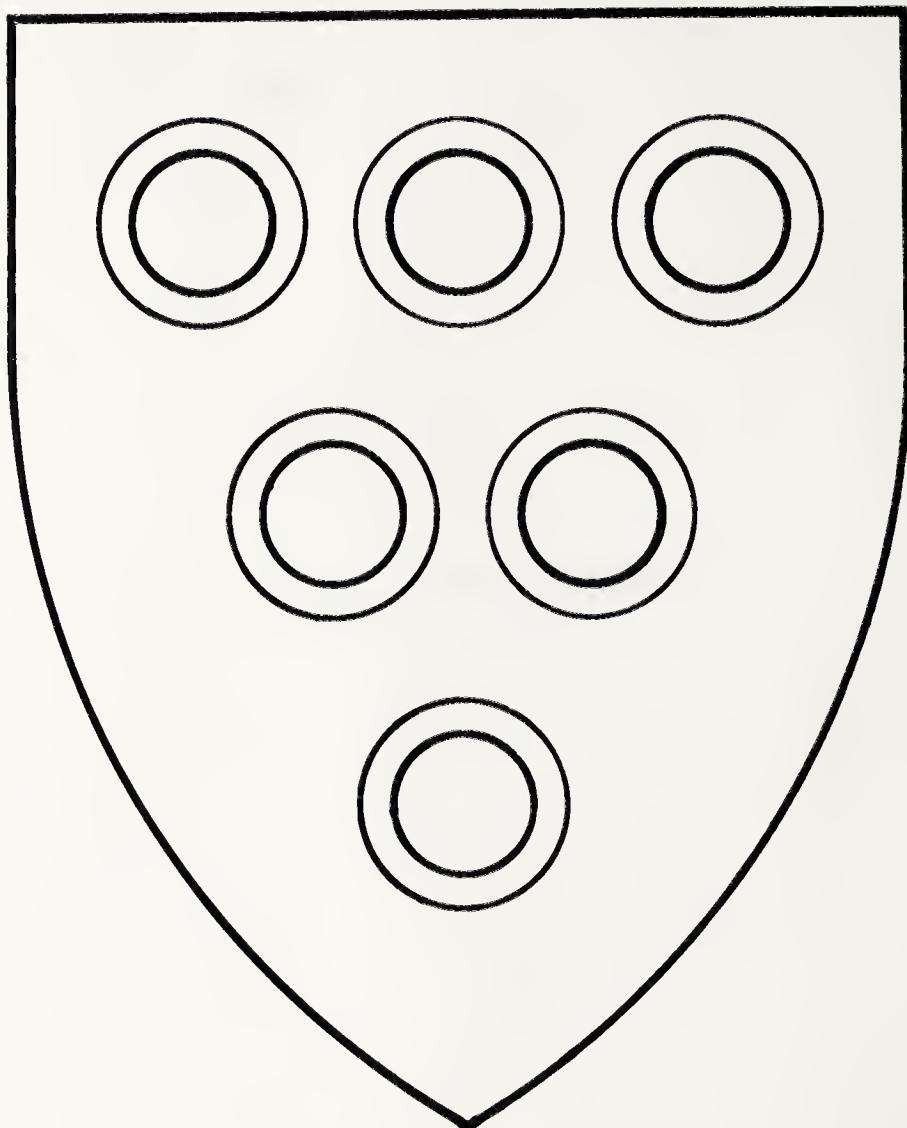


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MUSGRAVE FAMILY



MUSGRAVE

Azure 6 annulets, 3, 2, and 1 or. "The following tradition has been handed down as the origin of the arms of the family: — The Emperor of Germany had two generals, who both wooed his daughter at the same time. Having had experience of the good services of each, he did not care to prefer one to the other, but, to decide the matter, ordered the rival generals and lovers to 'run at the ring' — a favoritefeat then — for his daughter. MUSGRAVE, a Lord Marcher, one of the Rivals, had the fortune to pierce the ring with the point of his spear, and as a reward of his dexterity and valour obtained the lady as his bride, and had 'six annulets or' given him for his coat of arms, and 'two arms in armour holding an annulet' for his coat." [B., Arm., 718.] See comment at bottom of page 177.

A HISTORY OF A QUAKER BRANCH
OF THE

MUSGRAVE FAMILY

OF THE NORTH OF IRELAND, PENNSYLVANIA,
NORTH CAROLINA, ILLINOIS, AND ELSEWHERE,
WITH SELECTED PAPERS RELATING TO THE
ANCIENT AND LANDED MUSGRAVES
OF ENGLAND

By

Stanley Musgrave Shartle
Registered Professional Engineer

First Edition, 50 Copies

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1961

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by
Stanley M. Shartle

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TO
MY SON
"RANDY" SHARTLE

1169833

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PREFACE

TWENTY-FIVE years have now elapsed since I became convinced by legends, as well as by my own examination of ancient family records, that the retracement of the Musgrave lineage (and, incidentally, its Cox alliances) would someday prove to be a most gratifying undertaking. From that time forward I have thought seriously of investigating the chronology and genealogy, but not until eight years ago did I realize that no more time should be allowed to slip away before gathering the materials for the pedigrees. My inquiries produced such immediate and satisfactory results as increased my ardor in pursuing the course.

Later in the process, however, I found so many chasms in the records, that I should never have had the resolution to enter systematically into all the details, had not my acquaintance with Mr. Clyde Musgrave Hadley been the means of introducing me to a variety of hitherto unknown treasures. These consisted of letters and other papers in his Musgrave and Cox collections, numerically very considerable, and of the highest importance in furnishing corrections and additions to our previous knowledge. Equally invaluable was the friendly and zealous assistance I received from him in the editing of that portion of the manuscript relating to the Musgrave-Hadley propinquity.

Albert Cook Myers¹ was the first to mention a connection between the Musgraves of North Carolina and those of Pennsylvania, but it was Hadley, working some 37 years later, who offered the earliest detailed hypothesis on the consanguinity, one which we have now proved to be correct beyond reasonable doubt. Had not World War II interrupted his investigations, there is little doubt that his work would have been carried on to completion. Unlike Hadley and the McNutt & Musgrave Bros.², who labored mainly with the Musgraves of Illinois and North Carolina, such genealogists as Kirk Bentley Barb,³ Albert R. Justice,⁴ Sophie Seldon Rogers,⁵ and others, pressed their searches within the narrow limits of Pennsylvania and Delaware with an occasional excursion into the antiquities of the Old World.

It is distressing to observe how soon their separate paths of research were obstructed from further progress, especially in the case of Barb who was approaching closely to a significant discovery, as will be seen later. But from all of this experience, notwithstanding its disconnectedness and desultoriness, came the ideas for a far deeper and more comprehensive range of critical research. In this way the old writings were gradually, step by step, superseded until a wholly new history emerged of which this volume is the crowning summation.

As the inquiry progressed I attempted to raise its character and purport much higher than was apparent at the outset. But, to however wide an extent genealogical explorations have been pushed, the solution ultimately proposed, i. e., the discovery of the position of the American Quaker Musgraves with respect to the

¹ Myers, 179. ² McN. & M. ³ Barb, Anc. ⁴ J. Coll. ⁵ Rogers Collection, Gen. Soc. Pa.

pedigrees of the celebrated and ancient clan of that name in the United Kingdom, is in reality still unaccomplished. But while the value of the object to be attained is considerably enhanced, the difficulties also, it must be admitted, are very considerably magnified.

It seems to me essential, in spite of its savoring of a want of modesty, to present the reasons why these materials are made known before the completion of the whole inquiry, and before all of the several general assumptions made can be substantiated and proved in the work itself. It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to state that the risk of fortuitous mass destruction of any irreplacable collection of precious records by fire or otherwise often holds out an almost overpowering inducement to print and disseminate at once all that can be digested therefrom. This volume, which forms only the first stage of the research, presents practically all of the information on the American branch which has been ascertained to this hour, the original sources having been extensively abridged to conserve space. These results form a substructure which should be indispensable to anyone who may endeavor, through continued research in another stage, to solve all of the problems which remain. Another argument in favor of premature publication is to create a stimulus to the study of the Musgrave family history. Little additional is to be expected for the modern genealogy until the sympathy of more kinsmen is enlisted in it, as this treatise would doubtless be much improved if certain documents could be found by others and laid before me. For the benefit of those who may follow in this quest, it is my desire that by such an awakening many papers, now dispersed and sinking deeper into oblivion, will be recovered.

During the last decade or so the art and science of genealogy has grown to be so exoteric that concern in it has become widespread among even the simply curious as well as in the ranks of those who seek membership in lineage-based societies. At the same time, there are those who are apt to think lightly of the thing which they despair of understanding, to keep it out of sight as much as possible, and by degrees to forget that it exists. To the latter I have only to say that this account of the descent of the present family is meant to be discreet and strictly unpretentious. As one wise Musgrave once put it, "...we are all of course but ordinary, red-blooded Americans, judging men for what they are, and hoping to be judged accordingly."

It will be obvious to even the casual reader of this book that many of the biographies of present-generation persons are inadequate, inequitable, and disappointing, either from absence of data or from want of discernment on my part. It is a common, yet probably inexcusable, evil in works of this kind to omit any mention of one man's qualities and deeds, only to praise another's. This arises not from arbitrary discrimination, but from the error of following too often the course of detection which offers the fewest and easiest complexities, or which promises to expose the greatest quantity of material with the least effort or expense.

Still there is little cause for compunction. Where difficult questions of deep genealogical research are concerned, especially in the all-important period of the quite remote primogenitors, I hope to have made all the necessary preparations for giving an authoritative, intelligent, and connected account by which any contemporary descendant herein enumerated may easily trace his descent over a span of

three centuries. Such is family history suitable to the title of this book.

The number of poorly-conceived, anachronism-filled genealogies reposing on the shelves of our great libraries warned me against offering a precipitate judgment upon any important point, and I have considered it requisite to go deeper into the details of our evidence than some readers would have me do. But this will enable the serious student, who feels no inclination to study the original evidence, to form a competent estimate of its real value and content. Material known to be apocryphal, yet is retained for the record, is classified accordingly and kept separated from the rest.

As to the arrangement of the material, I have observed the system employed in The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and some other publications for showing in an abbreviated way the lineal descent of the heads of the families in the senior branch from the immigrant ancestor. For example, JAMES MUSGRAVE (John,² Oswin¹) indicates that James was of the third generation; John, his father, was of the second; and Oswin, James' grandfather, was of the first generation of this clan of Musgraves in America. Superior numbers used elsewhere refer to footnotes. Otherwise, the organization of this volume is inferior to that of my Shartle Genealogy, published in 1955, which followed the excellent example set in Donald Lines Jacobus' Bulkeley Genealogy. This failing might have been unpardonable were it not for the very comprehensive index attached which, by itself, makes the material easily accessible to everyone. It is expected that the crowding of the material on the leaves, the unorthodox paging system, and the inornate printing, will be considered to be objectionable.

In spite of all precautions, appalling errors and omissions will be exposed, over which I shall be distressed; nevertheless, notification of defects will be gratefully received.

I cannot allow this to appear before the public without acknowledging the merits of my mother, Mildred (Musgrave) Shartle, who assisted greatly in the task of ascertaining and gathering biographical data from among the contemporary Illinois branches of the family. To her also belongs our thanks not only for reviewing the manuscript and for making many suggestions for improvement, but for contributing her help in the compilation of the index.

I wish to refer to the hospitality of my loyal friend and kinsman, William Perry Johnson, who, during June 1957, generously entertained me in Raleigh and taught me many valuable things about Quaker genealogy and methods and sources of research in North Carolina. To him also goes the credit for resolving several really intricate problems involved in disentanglement of the lineage of Catharine Cox as shown on page 178. My connection with him I consider as one of the most fortunate of the many favorable circumstances which have attended me during the course of these studies.

It is impracticable to acknowledge adequately all the contributions which others have made directly or indirectly to this undertaking. However, I especially desire to mention the support of a kinswoman, now deceased, Mary (Musgrave) Prevo of Watseka, Illinois, who provided essential data at the very outset of my aspirations

PREFACE

to publish this history. To Miss Olla Lindley, Hutsonville, Illinois; Mrs. Andy Musgrave, Hutsonville; Miss Adelia Hurst, Hutsonville; Miss Verde Bishop, St. Petersburg, Florida; Mr. Earl N. Musgrave, Tampa, Florida; Mr. and Mrs. Merrill N. Musgrave, Seattle, Washington; Mr. John C. Pierce, Bellingham, Washington; Mr. Earl J. Hadley, New York City; Mr. Roy O. Hadley, San Francisco; Mr. M. Luther Heisey, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Mr. Charles R. Barker, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Beryl Pepple Monroe, Venedocia, Ohio; Miss Isabel Grubb, Waterford, Ireland; The Research Publishing Company, London; Mr. S. Rigg, Carlisle, Cumberland, England; Mr. Edward N. Murphy, Indianapolis; the late Ben Hurr, Lebanon, Indiana; and particularly to Mr. Clyde Musgrave Hadley, already mentioned, I express these my thanks.

This book owes much to Miss Carolynne Wendel, Head of Genealogy Division, Indiana State Library, and her staff for sparing no trouble to give me assistance during more than thirteen hundred visitations. I am further happy to mention the aid of Mary Ogilvie, Secretary, Department of Records of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends; and to notice the kindness of the curators of the Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College; Friends Historical Library of Guilford College; Newberry Library, Chicago; The Lancaster County (Pa.) Historical Society; The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; and a score of others who facilitated my use of their collections.

I am indebted to the busy but generous officials of several state land grant offices and their employees, and to those who hold public positions in upwards of one hundred court houses in many states, for their complaisance when I sought permission to examine and microfilm records in their custody.

S. M. S.

Indianapolis, February 25, 1961

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. & H. The North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Alle. A. Warren & Co., History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Am. Gen. The American Genealogist, New Haven: 1923-.

Ashm. G. C. Ashmead, History of Delaware County, Pa., 1884.

b. born.

Barb, Anc. Kirk Bentley Barb, Ancestors and Descendants of Joseph Mason and Debby Ann Palmer, 1932.

B., Arm. Sir Bernard Burke, The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Beck. Beckwith, History of Vigo and Parke Counties, Indiana.

Beth., Bt. Rev. William Betham, The Baronetage of England, 5 Vols. London: 1801-05.

B., Peer. & Bt. Sir John Bernard Burke, A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage, 60th ed., London: 1898.

Br. Bromwell Genealogy, Including Descendants of William Bromwell and Beulah H. Hall, 1910.

B., Res. Archibald F. Bennett, A Guide for Genealogical Research, Salt Lake City: 1951.

C. & C. Perrin, History of Crawford and Clark Counties, Illinois.

C. & S., Ga. Coulter & Saye, A List of Early Settlers of Georgia, Athens: 1949.

ca. circa, about.

Car. Rev. Caruthers, Interesting Revolutionary Incidents, Second Series.

cf. confer, compare.

Ch. Chester County, Pennsylvania.

C1. Clarkson, A Portraiture of Quakerism.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Coff. Levi Coffin (Reputed President of the Underground Railroad), Reminiscences.

Col. Rec. Colonial Records.

Cope Paps. Gilbert Cope Papers, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

Cr. Crawford County, Illinois.

Cts. Ch. Records of the Courts of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

C., Wormsloe E. Merton Coulter, Wormsloe, Athens: 1955.

d. died.

Del., Prog. Delaware County, Pa., Historical Society, Souvenir Program, 250th Anniversary of the First Landing of William Penn in Pa.

D. R. Deed Record.

E. & E. Ellis & Evans, History of Lancaster County, Pa.

E., Com. Wm. Henry Egle, History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

F. & C., Ch. Futhey & Cope, History of Chester County, Pa.

fol. folio.

fos. folios.

Fr. Lanc. Paul L. Whately, "A History of Friends in Lancaster County," Papers Read Before the Lancaster County, Pa., Hist. Soc., Vol. 51, No. 1, p. 20.

Funeral Ent. W. FitzGerald, Ed., Some Funeral Entries of Ireland.

G. & B. Gerberich & Brumbaugh, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Tax Lists, 1751, 1756, 1757, 1758, Washington: 1933.

Gen. Reader Noel C. Stevenson, The Genealogical Reader, Salt Lake City: 1958.

Goodsp. Goodspeed, History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties, Indiana.

Gr. G. C. Greer, Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666.

Gr. Surveys H. Frank Eshleman, "Four Great Surveys in Lancaster County," Papers Read Before the Lancaster Co., Pa., Hist. Soc., Vol. 28, No. 1, p. 8.

H., Ency. William Wade Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, 6 Vols.

Hend.	Henderson, <u>Washington's Southern Tour, 1791.</u>
Hib.	Harris, <u>Hibernica.</u>
H., <u>Lanc.</u>	Alex. Harris, <u>Biographical History of Lancaster County, Pa.</u> , 1872.
Hol., <u>Dir.</u>	Holmes, <u>Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700</u> , New York: 1923.
Hot.	John C. Hotten, <u>The Original Lists of Persons of Quality ... Who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700.</u>
Ho.	Howard County, Indiana.
H., <u>Scot.</u>	Hanna, <u>The Scotch-Irish.</u>
J. Coll.	Albert R. Justice Collection, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.
Lanc.	Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
Lib.	liber.
<u>McF. & S.</u>	<u>McFarland & Stern Families.</u>
<u>McN. & M.</u>	McNutt & Musgrave Bros., <u>Three Score and Ten, Fathers and Mothers of Hutsonville Township, [Crawford Co., Ill.]</u> , 1914.
m.	married.
Ma rt.	J. H. Martin, <u>Chester and its Vicinity, Delaware County, Pa.</u> , 1877.
Middle.	<u>Vestry Book</u> , Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County, Virginia.
Mo.	Monthly.
Momb.	Mombert, <u>An Authentic History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.</u>
<u>Mor., Steuben</u>	Harvey W. Morely, <u>The 1955 History of Steuben County, Indiana.</u>
M. R.	Marriage Record.
Mtg.	Meeting.
Myers	A. C. Myers, <u>Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750, With Their Early History in Ireland</u> , 1902.
<u>N. & Q.</u>	<u>Historical Register: Notes and Queries, Historical and Genealogical, Relating to Interior Pennsylvania</u> , 2 Vols., 1883-84.
N. C.	North Carolina.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Not. Lanc. Eleanor J. Fulton, "Some Unknown Early Pioneer Notables of Lancaster County," Papers Read Before the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Historical Society, Vol. 27, No. 1, p. 6.

Nu. Nell M. Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800, Vol. 1 [1623-1666].

O. Ct. Rec. Orphans Court Record.

O., Ir. O'Hart, Irish Landed Gentry When Cromwell Came to Ireland, 2nd ed., 1887.

O'Neill & Ch. O'Neill & Chapman, Annals of Newberry, [South Carolina], 1892.

Obit. J. Foster, ed., "Musgrave's Obituary," Collectanea Genealogica. See Harleian Society Publications, Vols. 44-49, 1899-1901.

Pa. Pennsylvania.

P. A. Pennsylvania Archives (a numeral preceding the abbreviation denotes the number of the series).

P., Antiq. W. Playfair, British Family Antiquity, 5 Vols.

Quar. Quarterly.

R., Col. Fam. Rhoades, Colonial Families of the United States of America, Vol. 7.

R. D. Recorder of Deeds (in Pa.); Register of Deeds (in N. C.).

Rh. Rhodes, Genealogy of Hough, Hutchens, Woodard, Cox Families.

Rupp, Lanc. Rupp, History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1844.

Rupp, Lanc. & Y. Rupp, History of Lancaster and York Counties, Pa., 1845.

sim. similarly.

Ste., Hol. Stewart, Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr., 1925.

Sum., Newb. Summer, Newberry County, S. C., History and Genealogy.

TNC William Perry Johnson, ed., The North Carolinian, A Quarterly Journal of Genealogy and History, 1955-.

Va. Mag. The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, 1893-.

Vic. Vicars, Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536-1810, 1897.

Wa. Wayne County, North Carolina.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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Weeks	Weeks, <u>Southern Quakers and Slavery.</u>
Wh., <u>Rem.</u>	John H. Wheeler, <u>Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina,</u> 1884.
Wh., <u>Sk.</u>	Wheeler, <u>Histroical Sketches of North Carolina.</u>
W. R.	Will Record.

THE MUSGRAVE FAMILY

Musgrave of Eden Hall, Cumberland, England.

There is no family in the united kingdom which can boast of a higher antiquity than that of Musgrave, having come into England at the Norman conquest, after which they settled at Musgrave, in Westmorland.¹ They were of such consequence as to be ranked amongst the barons of the realm.²

In 1801, Betham³ wrote, "We adopt the etymology of the name, as given by our predecessors, with such additional observations of our own as our more extended researches enable us to suggest. Musgrave, like most other names, was, no doubt, originally a name of office. Grave, or graff, is the Teutonic or German title of a prefect, keeper, or governor. Thus burg-graff, plas-graff, land-graff, and mar-graff denote respectively the superintendent of the city, palace, land, marches, or boundaries. We have softened the word down into reeve, in our own shire-reeve or sheriff. Graff or grave appears to us not to be derived, as lexicographers in general imagine, from the Saxon geref, exigere, rapere, but from the Teutonic grou, which implies hoary, venerable; and hence the title seems to be something like senator. Neither is Musgrave equivalent to Margrave: its obvious derivation, we think, is from the old Saxon word mew, which originally denoted the place in which the hawks were kept, and now denotes stables; perhaps for no better reason, than that the king's stables, near Charing-Cross, are built on the site of the ancient Mews. Hence Mews-grave or Musgrave is clearly the keeper of the hawks, or perhaps the king's equerry, or master of the horse.

"In the reign of Edward III. they became purchasers of Hartley-Castle, where they chiefly resided, till Eden-Hall came into the family, in the time of Henry VI. by a marriage with Joan, one of the coheiresses of Sir William de Stapleton of Eden-Hall, Knt. since which it has been the principal seat of the Musgrave family, until Sir Peter, the late baronet, removed to Kempton Park in Middlesex, a fine estate presented to him by his maternal uncle, the late Sir John Charden, Bart. in 1746.

"This family is of great antiquity and reputation, and came into England with the Conqueror, and settled at Musgrave in Westmoreland.

"The first of the name we have met with was Peter Musgrave, who lived about the time of King Stephen; for in the next reign, Henry II. we find a dispute between

"2. Robert, son of Peter Musgrave, and the monks of Byland, concerning the boundaries of their respective manors: which dispute was settled in the county court at Appleby, William Fitz-hugh being then sheriff.⁴ The next we meet with is

"3. Sir Adam de Musgrave, in the reign of King John, who, among other persons

¹P.Antiq.,IV,298. ²Ibid.,299. ³Beth.,Bt.,I,77ff. ⁴Burns, Hist. Westmorland, p.590.

of note, was witness to a grant of wood and turbary at Sandford, by William de Sandford, to the first Robert de Veteripont. He was in great favour with the said Robert, unto whom the king gave the barony of Appleby, and the perpetual sheriffdom; and held Musgrave of him in cornage,¹ as part of the barony. In the next reign was

"4. Sir Thomas de Musgrave; for in 1252, to a grant of the last Robert de Veteripont, of lands to Richard Clerke of Appleby, one of the witnesses was Thomas de Musgrave, the sheriff of Westmoreland, who was afterwards executor to the will of the said Robert. The next that occurs was

"5. Richard de Musgrave. In 1286, in the partition of the Veteripont inheritance between the two daughters and co-heirs of the last Robert de Veteripont, the homage and service of Richard de Musgrave was assigned to Idonea, the younger daughter.

"6. Thomas de Musgrave, his son and heir, was returned to serve in parliament for the county of Westmoreland 14, 15, 17, 18 Edw. III. and in 1341, upon the invasion in the North, made by David Bruce, king of Scotland, he joined with the barons in those parts, was one of the commanders in the van of that army, which gave him battle near Durham, utterly routing his forces, and taking the king prisoner. The same year he was associated with the bishop of Carlisle and others, in guarding the marches; and in 1342 was made governor of Berwick, and sole justicier throughout all the king's lands in Scotland, and afterwards accompanied Ralph lord Nevil in the Scotch wars, 1356. He received command to reside upon his lands in the marches towards Scotland, for the defence of the country against any incursion. In 1358 he obtained a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands at Musgrave and Souleby, in Westmoreland, with power to impark his woods, called Hevenings, containing 200 acres. He, in 1359, was made governor of York-Castle, and sheriff of Yorkshire. 42 Edw. III. he was constituted Escheator for the counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; and for his good service had a grant of 100 marks per annum out of the Exchequer. In 1372 he was associated with the bishop of Carlisle and others in the office of warden of the west marches. At length, after many signal services, and continual trusts, he had the fate to be taken prisoner by the Scots, 1379, with Thomas his son; but procuring John lord Nevil, of Raby, and others, to be sureties for 10,000 marks, they were set at liberty. This Thomas purchased Harcla-Castle from Ranulph, baron of Raby. He was also, for his signal knowledge in national affairs, summoned by writ, among the barons of his kingdom, from 24 to 47 Edw. III. inclusive. He married three wives; 1, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Roos of Yotton; 2, Mary, daughter of John Vaux, relict of Thomas Holland, earl of Huntingdon; 3, Isabel, widow of Robert, son of Robert lord Clifford, and daughter to Thomas lord Berkley, by whom he had a daughter, married to Henry Wharton; and two sons: Thomas, taken prisoner with his father, and William. He died in 1384, and was succeeded by his son, [Sir Thomas de Musgrave, Knt.]."²

¹A kind of grand serjeanty; the service of which tenure is to blow a horn when any invasion of the Northern enemy is perceived; and by this many hold their land northward about the Picts wall. Cowell's Interp. and Camden's Brit., p.1049.

²This recital is sufficient to acquaint the reader with the origin of the family as Betham found it. For later generations, see his Baronetage of England, I, 77ff. A less detailed, but more accurate account is given in G.E.Cokayne's The Complete Peerage, (1936), IX, 433ff.

Undoubtedly one of Britain's most celebrated antiques is the world famous old relic of the Musgrave family, the Luck of Eden Hall. On December 10, 1939, The American Weekly published the following account of it:¹

LUCK LEAVES FAMED EDEN HALL AS ITS
"FAIRY GOBLET" GOES

Whene'er this cup shall break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall.

THE above couplet sums up the romance of one of the most famous and ancient goblets in existence. Its history has been told in legend and also in a famous translation by Longfellow of a poem by the German Uhland -- a translation that was perhaps better than the original.

The legend, as many people know, asserts that if the Cup should break or fall, that would end the good fortune of the great and ancient family of the Musgraves of Eden Hall, who have flourished in England since the time of William the Conqueror.

For five hundred years the Cup was cherished by the Musgrave family with almost religious devotion. It had many strange adventures, many narrow escapes from destruction during the long centuries, but always it appeared to escape unharmed -- a thing of rare beauty and antiquity, and the Musgraves remained possessors of great estates and lords of the land, in spite of civil wars and revolutions.

But now it is said the luck has left the Musgrave family, although the Cup has not been shattered. Sir Nigel Courtenay Musgrave, the present chief of the Musgraves of Eden Hall, does not occupy his ancestral home, nor does any of his family. The house is abandoned and falling into decay -- a melancholy sight.

The precious Cup is kept in a vault in the Bank of England, where it is as safe as anywhere in the country. At various times since the Musgraves left Eden Hall it has been lent to Museums. It is of immense value both for artistic and archeological reasons.

Is the old legend quite discredited now that the Musgraves have lost Eden Hall despite the fact the Cup has been preserved? There is a lot of curiosity about this. Some people say that there is really a crack in the Cup that is not noticeable but would account for the changed fortunes of the family.

Then again, it is pointed out, that the Musgraves have not met disaster and that they may become greater and richer than ever as long as the Cup is preserved.

Then, of course, there are matter-of-fact persons who say that the legend about the Cup is only an old superstition.

The Cup, commonly known in England as "the Luck," is in shape like a church chalice. Apparently it is a specimen of very early Venetian² glass, 6 3/4 inches high and 4 inches across the top.

In the Scarborough (Yorkshire) Gazette of 1880 the following description appeared of the Cup:

"It resembles a glass stoup, a drinking vessel, about six inches in height, having a circular base, perfectly flat, two inches in diameter, gradually expanding upwards till it ends in a mouth four inches across. The general hue is a warm green, resembling the tone known by artists as brown pink. Upon the transparent glass is traced a geometric pattern in white and blue enamel, somewhat raised, aided by gold and a little crimson."

Kept in a leather case of distinctly medieval character, locked in a cupboard and regarded as a priceless family bequest or heirloom, it was most zealously guarded against theft.

The legend says that about 1460 the butler of the Musgraves went for water to the old well known as Cuthbert's Well which stood in front of the Hall. There he

¹ Reprinted by permission of The American Weekly. ²Actually, it is Syrian.

found a crowd of little fairies under the leadership of their queen dancing around the Cup near the edge of the well. The butler was strangely attracted by the Cup and immediately seized it for the benefit of his master, for he believed that anything found on his ground belonged to him.

The fairies indignantly tried to take it from the butler, but finding this impossible the queen relinquished it to him, but in a voice sweet and clear as a bell, uttered the historic warning:

"If that glass either break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall."

Scared but nevertheless delighted the faithful butler carried the goblet to the Hall, where it was preserved and handed down with pious care through many generations of Musgraves to our time.

Soon after the Musgraves acquired the Cup, the head of the family was unexpectedly fortunate in winning the bride he sought. That established the Cup's good reputation. After that they were always remarkably lucky, in spite of the dangers of war and border strife to which they were exposed.

Eden Hall with its grim battlements was one of the finest baronial castles in the north of England. It is in the county of Cumberland, and was built to resist the attacks of the Scots who lived just across the border. In recent years it has been replaced by a modern mansion, as will be explained.

Once in the eighteenth century the master of Eden Hall, who was a particularly high-rolling baronet, happened to be entertaining Philip, Duke of Wharton, who was notorious as the greatest profligate of the century -- Pope called him "the scorn and wonder of our days." Musgrave proposed that every guest should empty the Cup, throw it up and catch it. It was handed first to the Duke as the highest in rank.

He took it, drained it and threw it up, but never tried to catch it. As it fell he cried with a drunken laugh:

"Who cares a curse about the old Cup?"

Every guest was horror-stricken as the Cup fell, but at the last moment a faithful old butler -- a different butler of course from the one who brought the Cup into the family -- shot forward and caught the precious goblet when it was three inches from the ground.

The Cup has been made famous throughout the English-speaking world by Longfellow's translation of the German poet Uhland's poem on the subject. Uhland made free use of his poet's license when composing the poem and described the lord of the Hall breaking the goblet, whereupon his enemies immediately entered, slew him, burned down his ancestral home and carried out the sentence that accompanied the Cup to the utmost detail. This, as we have just seen, did not actually happen, but it was much more dramatic for poetical purposes to suppose that doom fell upon Eden Hall.

The name of the place, by the way, is sometimes written Eden Hall and sometimes Edenhall. Longfellow used the latter form.

Longfellow's translation is so spirited and interesting as showing the importance of a relic that it is worth quoting at length:

Of Edenhall, the youthful Lord
Bids sound the festal trumpet's call;
He rises at the banquet board,
And cries, 'mid the drunken revellers all,
"Now bring me the Luck of Edenhall!"

The butler hears the words with pain,
The house's oldest seneschal,
Takes slow from its silken cloth again
The drinking-glass of crystal tall;
They call it the Luck of Edenhall.

Then said the Lord: "This glass to praise,
Fill with red wine from Portugal!"

The graybeard with trembling hand obeys:
 A purple light shines over all,
 It beams from the Luck of Edenhall.

Then speaks the Lord, and waves it light:
 "This glass of flashing crystal tall
 Gave to my sires the Fountain-Sprite;
 She wrote in it, 'If this glass doth fall,
 Farewell then, O Luck of Edenhall!'

"'Twas right a goblet the Fate should be
 Of the joyous race of Edenhall!
 Deep draughts drink we right willingly;
 And willingly ring, with merry call
 Kling! clang! to the Luck of Edenhall!"

First rings it deep, and full, and mild,
 Like to the song of a nightingale;
 Then like the roar of a torrent wild;
 Then mutters at last like the thunder's fall,
 The glorious Luck of Edenhall.

"For its keeper takes a race of might,
 The fragile goblet of crystal tall;
 It has lasted longer than is right;
 Kling! clang! --with a harder blow than all
 Will I try the Luck of Edenhall!"

As the goblet ringing flies apart,
 Suddenly cracks the vaulted hall;
 And through the rift, the wild flames start;
 The guests in dust are scattered all,
 With the breaking Luck of Edenhall!

In storms the foe, with fire and sword;
 He in the night had scaled the wall,
 Slain by the sword lies the youthful Lord,
 But holds in his hand the crystal tall,
 The shattered Luck of Edenhall.

On the morrow the butler gropes alone,
 The graybeard in the desert hall,
 He seeks his Lord's burnt skeleton,
 He seeks in the dismal ruin's fall
 The shards of the Luck of Edenhall.

"The stone wall," saith he, "doth fall aside,
 Down must the stately columns fall;
 Glass is this earth's Luck and Pride;
 In atoms shall fall this earthly ball
 One day like the Luck of Edenhall!"

The Manor of Eden Hall itself was granted by William the Conqueror to one of his favorite knights, and was afterwards owned by the Veteripont, Turp and Stapleton families. It finally passed to the Musgraves about 1459 when one of them married a Stapleton heiress.

Previously, the Musgraves had been settled at Musgrave and Hartley Castle, near Kirby Stephen, since the Conquest. They contributed many notable figures to English life during the Middle Ages.

If the Cup was not brought by the fairies, then it must have had some other origin. Dr. Penrith, Vicar of Penrith, Cumberland, a learned antiquarian, says that it was of Oriental origin and thinks that it was probably brought from Palestine by one of the Musgraves during the Crusades -- the Venetians learned the art of glass-making from the Orient. It was for a long time most likely kept in a church, and then when times became more settled removed to Eden Hall.

One of the most celebrated owners of the Cup was Sir Christopher Musgrave, who flourished under the Stuart kings and fought a stubborn battle with Cromwell. He was one of the wiliest statesmen of his time and once, by an audacious subterfuge, induced the House of Commons to make a large money grant to Charles II. Naturally, the "Merry Monarch" shared some of the booty with his able lieutenant but, unfortunately, when Musgrave was leaving the palace with several bags of gold under his cloak, one coin dropped to the ground, an incident which set the gossipers at work.

Pope wrote of the incident:

"Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak
From the cracked bag, the dropping guinea spoke,
And jingling down the backstair, told the crew
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you."

Although the original Eden Hall was altered and added to during the centuries, it was pulled down and rebuilt by Sir Philip Musgrave, the 8th Baronet, in 1882. The result was a magnificent modern residence in the then accepted form but it lacked the interest of the previous fine old edifice.

Finally, the grinding burden of taxation on the English landowner began to fall on the Musgraves, and Sir Richard Musgrave, father of Sir Courtenay Musgrave, the present baronet, sold most of the land, mainly consisting of a score of manors and arable farms. Most of it was bought by Mr. R. E. Hattersley of Asmall House, Ormskirk.

Eden Hall itself, with the gardens and grounds, was leased to Miss Bradford, of Penrith, as a girls' school. In 1934, however, this property was also put up to auction. The grounds sold for \$10,000, but the house did not secure a bidder. It was thought at the time that Miss Bradford would acquire it, but this did not happen, and the place, unoccupied, has gradually fallen into decay.

But if Eden Hall has gone, the "Luck" still remains, and while it is intact, no one can tell what good fortune may not come to the Musgrave family.

This book would be much less complete were it not for the generosity of Mr. Clyde Musgrave Hadley of Brattleboro, Vermont, who, during the summer of 1954, went abroad to study, first hand, the present condition of the Musgrave ancestral sites and relative social standing of the descendants now living in England. The following is his account of his observations:

EDEN HALL AND THE MUSGRAVE FAMILY

Touring Britain, we covered 32 counties of England and 12 of Scotland to get a general impression of the whole country; but it left us little time to pause for genealogical research. Certain spots, though, are reserved in our minds for a more leisurely stay should we sometime have the good fortune to make another trip; and among these of course is Edenhall. Instead of the few hours we were in that neighborhood, one could well spend several days of enjoyment in the beautiful surroundings, searching records, and reconstructing the historical background.

We did pick up some information about Eden Hall and our Musgrave family, al-

though not a stone is left standing of the old manor house, nor are any Musgraves to be found thereabout. The mansion was completely taken down in 1936, after being used for a few years as a girls' school when the Musgraves moved away. The family is scattered all over the world, the last residents of Eden Hall having gone to New Zealand.

This reminds me that in northeastern Australia is a town named Musgrave, and in the same continent are two Musgrave mountain ranges, one near the center and the other in the northwest. In New Guinea, a Musgrave range of mountains separates what was Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and the British colony there; and one of the Pinglelap Islands, between the Marshalls and the Carolines in the South Pacific, is named Musgrave.

Some Musgraves are still in England and others in Ireland, where certain ones migrated at the time of the Commonwealth, presumably because as loyalists and intimates of the Stuart kings they were persona non grata to the Cromwellians. Their titles as baronets have been retained.

John Musgrave, founder of our branch in Pennsylvania, came alone from Belfast in 1682,¹ a thirteen year old lad working his passage as an indentured servant to a Quaker family named Hollingsworth. (John is the first Quaker Musgrave of whom we have record.) After serving his indenture he prospered and became a man of means and standing. His descendants could qualify for the Society of Colonial Wars and the Colonial Dames. Several of his children moved to North Carolina and we've always supposed our own Carolina Musgraves were of that stock -- we can trace our line back to James Musgrave, in North Carolina, and John had a son James.

These present notes, however, deal with the family's English background and heritage.

The name Musgrave has been defined as King's falconer, from meus (Saxon), the place where the hawks were kept, and grave, keeper. The etymology implies Saxon origin, and of this there can be little doubt; for Great Musgrave, whence the "martial and warlike family of Musgrave" sprung, and the manor of Edenhall, a few miles away where they afterwards lived, are in the heart of an historically very old part of England.

The ancient village of Great Musgrave, in Westmorland, lies between Appleby, with its old Norman castle, and Brough, which was a military station of Roman Britain. The Hadrian Wall was thirty miles to the north. In Cumberland, some twenty miles northwest of Musgrave is Penrith, which also was a Roman military station. Edenhall is three miles out of Penrith, toward Musgrave. Our schedule did not permit us to run over to Great Musgrave.

Digressing for a moment: Of interest to those of us from Puget Sound is the fact that not more than sixty miles to the northeast of Edenhall, in Northumberland and on an almost direct highway, is the picturesque old town of Bellingham, north of the Roman Wall. Bellingham, population 1280, pleasantly situated in the valley of the River Tyne, drowns peacefully as it has done for centuries past, and lets the world go by. Its old Norman church is noted as unique.

Penrith, one of the two gateways to the famous Lake District of England (we'd entered the District by Kendall and came out at Penrith) is a quaint old market town of some 10,000 population. At the intersection of its main business streets stands an impressive memorial about fifty feet high, with the following inscription:

"In Sympathy with
the great sorrow
which befell the
family at Edenhall
in the death of their
eldest son
Philip Musgrave, Esquire,
May 16, 1859,
At Madrid, in the twenty

¹Since this writing we have learned that John came over with his family.

sixth year of his age
 This Memorial was erected
 May, 1861.

— • —
 A tribute from the town
 and neighborhood
 of their high regard
 and esteem
 For Sir George and
 Lady Musgrave."

We stopped at the Crown Hotel, a pleasant antique hostelry which we can recommend, though had we known of it in time we could have gone right on out to Edenhall, where there is a nice modernized inn, the Edenhall Hotel. (This for the information of any future visitors from America.) Beside the inn there is a post office -- Edenhall, Cumberland, England -- but no village.

What was once the Edenhall estate lies in the beautiful Vale of Eden, a charming pastoral scene. Great Musgrave too is in the Eden River valley above Edenhall; while down the river about twenty miles below is Carlisle, the county town of Cumberland and principal gateway to Scotland. It goes back to Roman times, was the western end of Hadrian's Wall, scene of battles between Saxons and Danes and of centuries of border strife between Scots and English. Even in 686 it was a thriving and populous city when St. Cuthbert visited it and founded a convent and school there.

While Eden Hall, the family mansion, is no longer standing, some of the other buildings are. Most important is the old St. Cuthbert's Church, still in use (Episcopal), a fine stone structure, not large but exquisite in lines and detail. St. Cuthbert, by the way, was back in the 7th century a much venerated bishop, throughout that part of England. The huge and beautiful Durham Cathedral, some fifty miles from Great Musgrave, was built over the site of his remains. We saw his tomb there and also that of his pupil, the Venerable Bede.

A majority of the burial plaques in the walls of this St. Cuthbert's parish church appear to be Musgraves. I jotted down some of the names:

Sir Philip Musgrave and his son Sir John Musgrave, Barts. (1796);

Sir Christopher Musgrave, Kt and Bart, of Eden Hall;

Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, Bart, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland and member of Parliament for the Eastern Division of Cumberland B 8-31-1838 D 2-13-1881;

Sir George Musgrave;

Sir John Chardin Musgrave D 1806;

Sir Richard George Musgrave 12th Bart. B 10-11-1872 D 5-21-1926.

(The Musgrave coat of arms appears on the walls at several places, carved in marble.)

Also still standing are the extensive stables of Edenhall, built of brick around an inner quadrangle capable of accommodating a dozen or more coaches and their horses, with a clock tower over the entrance way. Without change of the outer walls the present owners have converted the barns into nice appearing modern apartments.

The hotel above mentioned is another of the manor buildings. Since Eden Hall could not always accommodate all the guests that came, Lady Musgrave gave this house to one of her retainers or housekeepers to operate as an overflow inn; and it has



EDEN HALL, CUMBERLAND, ENGLAND, on the famous Mustgrave estate called Edenhall. The "Mistling Well" — St. Cuthbert's Well — is in the foreground, surrounded by the clump of boxwood trees. [From County Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. II, p. 63.]



THE "MISTLING WELL" — ST. CUTHBERT'S WELL, ON THE EDENHALL ESTATE. The "Mistling Well" stands before the great yew tree. To the left, hidden by box foliage, is St. Cuthbert's Well, where the celebrated "Burgrave Cup," "The Luck of Eden Hall," is said to have been captured from a crowd of dancing fairies in 1460.



"THE LUCK OF EDEN HALL," beaker of enameled gilt glass, with cut-leather case (left). Syrian (probably Aleppo); about A.D. 1240. The case probably English, about A.D. 1400. Preserved at Eden Hall since the Middle Ages. [Case 6, Room 42, Islamic Ct., Victoria and Albert Museum.]



ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH on the Edenhall estate.

[Photos in 1954 by Mr. John Pierce of Bellinsham, Washington.]

since then been used as a hostelry. Contains twelve bedrooms, an attractive lounge, dining room, parlors and a pleasant garden. Is now patronized largely by fishing parties and golfers.

From what is left of the landscaping and gardens of the estate notwithstanding the demolition of the Hall, it is evident that the grounds were beautiful. Some noble trees are still standing, among them the largest yew tree (about seven feet through at the base and a hundred feet high) in Cumberland County and probably all England.

We naturally wanted to see St. Cuthbert's Well - the "wishing well" - where the fairies danced; and a little girl living in one of the apartments showed us to it. Otherwise we'd not have found it, for it is completely screened by an enormous box tree that makes a canopy over it. We threw in our pennies and wished.

The legend, for those of you who may not know it, is given by the Encyclopediæ Britannica (11th ed.), under "Luck of Eden Hall" and "Penrith." The cup is described as enameled on painted glass with the letters I.H.S. on the top, and is believed to date from the 10th century. One of the earliest of Musgraves, or perhaps it was a seneschal of Eden Hall, came upon a company of fairies feasting and making merry around St. Cuthbert's Well. He is supposed to have grabbed the goblet from which the fairy king was drinking and retired in haste. To the castle they pursued him, but upon failure to retrieve the cup, the king gave up and said,

"When this cup shall break or fall,
Farewell the Luck of Eden Hall."

One of the variants of the legend says that, upon being surprised by the seneschal, the fairies merely flew away, leaving their goblet at the water's edge, and singing

"If that glass either break or fall,
Farewell to the luck of Eden Hall."

Edward Walford's Tales of Great Families, Vol. II (1877), under the heading, "The Witty Duke of Wharton," is reprinted a curious poem by Philip, Duke of Wharton, called "The drinking Match at Eden Hall."

Before leaving London we had already located this goblet, on display together with its leather case, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington London SW 7. The Victoria and Albert Museum contains among other things the personal mementos and effects of the present Royal House.

The cup is to be found in Case No. 6, Room 42, Islamic Court. The descriptive card reads as follows:

THE "LUCK OF EDEN HALL"

Beaker of enameled gilt glass, with
cut-leather case.

Preserved at Edenhall in Cumberland
since the Middle Ages.

Syrian (probably Aleppo); about 1240.

The leather case probably English,
about 1400.

Lent by Sir Courtenay Musgrave, Bart.

We were told that only one Musgrave now lives at Penrith, a real estate broker, and he is not from Eden Hall; but we had not the time to look him up.

At an antique shop in Penrith we found that just the week before our arrival they'd sold the very last relic of Eden Hall, of which they had bought several thousand pounds worth at the time the house was closed. Musgraves had come from all parts of the world and picked them up. Only one thing was left, which they were reluctant to part with, but Inez (Mrs. Pierce) bore down on them so hard -- saying, truthfully, that we'd come 7,000 miles to find something from Eden Hall -- that they finally let her have it, an old book from which I quote:

[The following is from Volume II of a publication long out of print entitled County Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland, London, William Mackenzie, 16 Ludgate Hill. On page 63 is a fine colored etching of Eden Hall.]

EDEN HALL

Near Penrith, Cumberland. - Musgrave, Baronet

"The martial and warlike family" of Musgrave, as it is styled by Camden, the author of the "Britannia," was originally of Musgrave, in Westmoreland, but coming into possession of Eden Hall by the Marriage of Thomas de Musgrave with Joan de Stapleton, this thereupon became their seat, and has so continued till the present day.

It is a lovely spot, situated in the forest of Inglewood, and was first granted to Henry Fitzweine, and afterwards belonged to one

Robert Turpe, whose grandson,
Robert Turpe, left two daughters his co-heiresses, one of whom,
Jule Turpe, wedded, A.D. 1327, William Stapleton, and their
descendants held the property for four generations, when it
was carried to the family of
Musgrave, as above stated.

The house is a handsome building of stone, and among other ancient reliques which it contains is the famous old glass cup called "The Luck of Eden Hall." The sacred monogram I.H.S. shows it to have been hallowed in old times by Church use, but tradition records it to have been seized from a company of fairies who were sporting near a spring in the garden, and who, having vainly endeavored to recover it, vanished into air singing,

"If that glass either break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall."

It has not fallen or been broken yet, and is preserved with the greatest care, being only used on far-between occasions, when it is filled to the brim with wine of the rarest vintage, and whoever takes it into his hand is expected to drain it at a draught.

One of the ancestors of the present family,

Sir Philip Musgrave, fought gallantly under the royal banner at Marston Moor, at Worcester, and in the Isle of Man, and after the Restoration had a warrant raising him to the peerage as Baron Musgrave of Hartley Castle, but the patent was never taken out. His grand-uncle, Thomas Musgrave, had a controversy with Lancelot Carleton.¹

¹Betham says, "Concerning this Thomas we have met with an anecdote, which is curious, as it exhibits the form and manner of proceeding to the ancient trial of battle, viz. 'It is agreed between Thomas Musgrave and Lancelot Carleton, for the true trial of such controversies as are betwixt them, to have it openly tried by way of combat, before God and the face of the world, to try it in Canonby Holme, before England and Scotland, upon Thursday in Easter week, being the 8th day of April next ensuing, A.D. 1602, betwixt nine of the clock and one of the same day; to fight on foot; to be armed with jack, steel cap, plaite sleeves, plaite breeches, plaite socks, two swords, the blades to be one yard and half a quarter of length; two Scotch daggers, or dirks, at their girdles: and either of them to provide armour and weapons for themselves, according to this indenture. Two gentlemen to be appointed in the field, to view both the parties, to see that they both be equal in arms and weapons, according to this indenture; and being so viewed, the gentlemen to ride to the rest of the company, and to leave them but two boys, viewed by

The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "In the Civil War of the 17th century the chief families of the County (Westmorland) were royalist, and in 1641 Anne, Countess of Pembroke, hereditary high sheriff of the County, garrisoned Appleby Castle for the king (Charles I), placing it in charge of Sir Philip Musgrave, the colonel of the train-bands of Westmorland and Cumberland Counties."

Later on, during the American Revolution, Colonel Sir Thomas Musgrave as a British commander was said to be largely instrumental in the defeat of Generals Washington, Wayne, Green and Sullivan at the Battle of Germantown.

But not all members of this "martial and warlike family" were fighters. Just a century ago (1847-1860) another Thomas Musgrave was the 84th Archbishop of York, the second highest prelate in England.

Sir Anthony Musgrave in 1871 also performed a peaceful role when as governor of the province of British Columbia, he persuaded that territory, which had theretofore held aloof, to join the newly formed Dominion of Canada.

The bestowal of the Musgrave name on three separate mountain ranges, on a town, and on a South Sea island, all on the opposite side of the earth, implies that our family produced some explorers; but of this I have no knowledge.

.....

An incident of our visit at Warwick Castle, which we agreed is the "castle to end all castles," --a definite "must" for sightseers:

In its Great Hall, furnished as for centuries past with suits of armor, weapons, tapestries, tables, benches, etc., the guide called special attention to a handsomely carved rocking chair prominently displayed out in front. He stated that it had been a gift from Lady Musgrave. (It was the only rocking chair I saw in England.) Obviously old, but it could well pass today for period furniture. Carved on the back in large clear letters is the name LADY MARY MUSGRAVE and across the front BYE BABY BYE - which would infer that it had been used as a nursing chair. I have understood that the rocking chair is a distinctly American institution; anyhow it is an oddity in England. - But Eden Hall had one in the olden times; and its intrepid and valiant warriors were, when little children, rocked to sleep, even as you and I.

CLYDE MUSGRAVE HADLEY
11-27-1954

the gentlemen, to be under 16 years of age, to hold their horses. In testimony of this our agreement, we have both set our hands to this indenture, of intent all matters shall be made so plain, as there shall be no question to stick upon that day: which indenture, as a witness, shall be delivered to two gentlemen. And for that it is convenient the world should be privy to every particular of the grounds of the quarrel, we have agreed to set it down in this indenture betwixt us, that, knowing the quarrel, their eyes may be witness of the trial.

"The Grounds of the Quarrel.

1. Lancelot Carleton did charge Thomas Musgrave before the lords of her majesty's privy council, that Lancelot Carleton was told by a gentleman, one of her majesty's sworn servants, that Thomas Musgrave had offered to deliver her majesty's castle of Bewcastle to the king of Scots; and to which the same Lancelot Carleton had a letter under the gentleman's own hand for his discharge.

2. He chargeth him, that whereas her majesty doth yearly bestow a great fee upon him as captain of Bewcastle, to aid and defend her majesty's subjects, therein Thomas Musgrave hath neglected his duty; for that her majesty's castle of Bewcastle was, by him, made a den of thieves, and an harbour and receipt for murderers, felons, and all sorts of misdemeanors, &c.

Thomas Musgrave doth deny all this charge, and saith, that he will prove, that Lancelot Carleton doth falsely belie him, and will prove the same by way of combat, according to the indenture. Lancelot Carleton hath entertained the challenge, and,

Mr. and Mrs. Hadley made this trip to Britain with Mr. Hadley's sister, Inez Hadley Pierce and her husband, Mr. John Pierce, of Bellingham, Washington, to whom we are grateful for several of the photographs herein.

On October 15, 1955, Mr. Hadley wrote the following postscript to his report:

Tourists may wonder at the number of old abbeys, priories, monasteries and churches (now in ruins) to be found in this extreme northern part of England. It is a fact not generally realized that Christianity had been established in this section of Britain even prior to the coming of St. Augustine from Rome with his band of monks to Southern England in 596.

In the year 563, St. Columba had come over with twelve disciples from Ireland to Scotland; converted Brude, king of the Picts, in 565; and most of Scotland embraced Christianity, whence it infiltrated into Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham and Westmorland. This was some 30 years before St. Augustine's time, which is commonly regarded as the start of Christianity in the Island of Britain, with conversion of the Saxon King Ethelbert in 597 - which was, by the way, the year of Columba's death.

Our St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Hexham and then of Lindisfarne, was a Northumbrian by birth and entered the historic Melrose Abbey (Columban), southern Scotland, in 651, where a chapel dedicated to him continued for a period of time to attract many pilgrims, but the building was finally destroyed by English invaders. The Venerable Bede, his pupil and disciple, gives a glowing picture of Cuthbert's missionary zeal in this general region. He is reputed to have performed miracles. Died in 687, buried first at Lindisfarne, an islet off the Northumbrian coast; but later on, in consequence of the ravages of the Northmen, his remains were removed by his faithful followers, who are said to have borne his body all over this northern country for more than 100 years, seeking its final resting place - over which there stands, as it has for nearly one thousand years, the enormous and stately Durham Cathedral, 500 feet long, with central tower 218 feet high. Of this "grand Norman building," the Encyclopedia Britannica (subject, Durham) gives a very good description and historical account.

Along with a number of curious and interesting books and manuscripts, the cathedral library contains the portable altar, vestments and other relics found in St. Cuthbert's grave. (We saw his tomb in the cathedral, and nearby lies the body of "The Venerable Bede." Interesting to Americans is the name of John Washington, several centuries ago, among the bishops.

Of the three principal roads built and used by the Romans in the north of England, one came over the Pennine mountain chain and descended into the Eden valley at Brough and reached Hadrian's Wall near the Eden's mouth at Carlisle. From the maps of Roman Britain in Britannica, it would appear to have passed very nearby, if not actually through, both of what later became Great Musgrave and Edenhall. Dotted with a number of forts.

Another of these three Roman routes started at Chester, passed up along the western coast, and swung in by the Lake District through Old Penrith (Voreda) to Carlisle (Luguvillium), also with numerous forts along the way. This would bring it to within three or four miles of Edenhall.

The third route, likewise fortified, was east of the Pennines, through Northumberland. These are the natural passages for both highways and railroads through this, the narrowest part of the Island - at one place only 60 miles across - for the mountains of the Pennine Chain through the center, of the Cheviot Hills on the northeast, and of the Lake District on the west, all rising to from two to three thousand feet, form physical barriers to quick transportation. The Eden Valley is in the area between the Pennines and the Lake District, while the Northumbrian route passes through the Tyne Gap, which separates the Pennines from the

by God's permission, will prove it true, as before; and hath set his hand to the same.

What the event of the combat was we have not found.

THOMAS MUSGRAVE.
LANCELOT CARLETON.

system of the Cheviots.

After the Roman legions had withdrawn, the Saxon invaders tramped these highways; and later on, the Normans; then the English, in their border strifes with the Scots; the Lancastrians and Yorkists in the 30-year War of the Roses; and the Cavaliers and Roundheads in the Civil War involving Charles I.

Born and reared in the midst of such a setting and militant atmosphere, it is not surprising that the Musgraves should have evinced the martial and venturesome spirit that brought them renown.

Concerning the war between Cromwell and the Stuarts, Britannica says (subject, Cumberland):

"At the outbreak of the Civil War of the 17th century the northern counties associated in raising forces for the king, and the families of Howard, Dalston, Dacre and Musgrave rendered valuable service to the royalist cause. In 1645 Carlisle was captured by the parliamentary forces; but in April, 1648, it was retaken by Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Thomas Glenham, and did not finally surrender until the autumn of 1648. Cumberland continued, however, to support the Stuarts; it was one of the first counties to welcome back Charles II; in 1715 it was associated with the rising on behalf of the Pretender, and Carlisle was the chief seat of operations in the 1745 rebellion."

Gone now are both the Stuarts and the Musgraves, but in their day they "cut quite a caper."

CLYDE MUSGRAVE HADLEY

It was late in the day when the Hadleys and Pierces visited St. Cuthbert's. No one was around, but the church was open. Among other very interesting things they noted was a brochure entitled St. Cuthbert's Church by W.T. McIntire, B.A., F.S.A. Because it gives much information regarding the English environment of the Musgraves, a copy was later obtained by mail from Rev. S.J. Rowland, late Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, who wrote as follows:

1, Fir Bank
Fell Lane
Penrith, Cumberland
Oct. 27, '55

Dear Sir:

I enclose the brochure you want. It will give you certain history of the Musgrave family. The Musgrave family became far spread in my twelve years at Edenhall. I have had family offshoots visiting here from Australia, Jamaica, Ireland, Canada, and West Africa, but I have none of their addresses. The last surviving member of the Edenhall section has been in a mental nursing home for some years and I gather cannot conduct any or little business or letter writing. The whole of the Edenhall estate was sold years ago and again changed hands two years ago and passed into the hands of a cotton mill owner of Lancashire and who is reviving the fallen glories of the place by better farming, buildings, etc.

For the rest I leave for the brochure which has several notes of the Musgrave family. In the church we have two chalices given by the family, and on the walls of the church are some dozen or dozen and half monuments of various members of the family, their history, worth, etc. To go into these would be a big task so I must leave you to the brochure.

Yours sincerely,
S.J. Rowland (late Vicar)

The brochure reads as follows:

by
W. T. McIntire, B.A., F.S.A.

THE SITE. Remarkable alike for the beauty of its surroundings and wealth of its historical associations, the ancient parish church of St. Cuthbert stands in the midst of Edenhall park. Edenhall - the halk or alluvial land by the river Eden - was an early site of human habitation, as is shown by the existence of prehistoric remains near Honeypot or Bramery and elsewhere in the parish. Later, during the course of the Anglian invasion of the 7th century, this district became part of the great forest of Inglewood. Local place-names, such as Luham (Lundham, "the grove farm"); Udford (the "woodford over the Eamont"); S-ceugh (Old Norse skogr, "wood"); Bramery (Bramble-nook) and Oxhouse Oaks, are reminiscent of former woodlands.

ST. CUTHBERT. The tradition that Edenhall was one of the churches built to mark the resting places of the monks who bore the body of St. Cuthbert during their seven years' wandering after the Danish invasion of Northumbria in 875 rests upon no earlier authority than that of John Wessington, Prior of Durham (1416-46), but the fact that Edenhall lies upon the traditional route followed by the monks and the existence of St. Cuthbert's Well near the church would justify a claim to an early foundation upon or near the site of the present church.

EARLY HISTORY. The earliest documentary evidence of the existence of a church at Edenhall is to be found in the register of Wetheral priory, one of the charters of which, dated from internal evidence about 1240, is witnessed by an Adam, "parson of Hedenhall." An examination, however, of the exterior masonry of the church yields evidence of an earlier origin. The interior walls are hidden by later plaster-work, but the stone-work on the outside of the north wall of the nave and chancel appears to be of pre-Norman or early Norman origin, and a small blocked-up window high up in this wall is of the Anglo-Saxon type. There are signs of an extension of the chancel in the 12th century, and inside the church, the chancel arch, though perhaps re-modelled and covered with plaster-work during the restoration of 1834, probably represents original 12th century Norman work.

THE HISTORY OF THE MANOR. To follow the further history of the church it is necessary briefly to epitomise the history of the manor. Granted after the Norman conquest of the north of England to Henry fitz Swain, this manor was given by King Henry III. to the Bruce family, from whom it passed by purchase to the Turps, and was held by them for three generations. In 1327 it passed by his marriage with Juliana, heiress of Robert Turp, to Sir William Stapleton, and with the Stapletons it continued for five descents till the death in 1468 of the Sir William Stapleton whose fine memorial brass is one of the most interesting monuments in Edenhall church. Johan, or Joanna, daughter of this Sir William Stapleton and Margaret Veteripont or Vipont, his wife, married Richard Musgrave, 2nd son of Sir Richard Musgrave of Musgrave and Hartley Castle, and thus began the long association of the Musgrave family with Edenhall. From William, the third son of this marriage, are descended the Musgraves of Crookdale, and from Nicholas, the fourth son, the Musgraves of Hayton.

GROWTH OF THE BUILDING. These successive owners of the manor contributed to the enlargement and embellishment of the church. To the Turps, one of whom, Robert Turp, gave lands in Edenhall parish to Holmcultram abbey, perhaps are due the erection of the 13th century S. porch with its lancet windows and stone benches and the low side window on the S. side of the pulpit. Further alterations took place in the 14th and 15th centuries under the Stapletons, when the windows of the nave and chancel were enlarged and enriched with 14th century Decorated tracery. About 1450 the tower with its dwarf spire and curious machiolated battlement was added at the west end of the church, probably partly for defensive purposes during Scottish raids. Evidence of the damage wrought by these raiders is supplied by the fact that in the Valor of Pope Nicholas IV. of 1291 the benefice was valued at £24 1s. 4d. per annum, but in 1318, in the Nova Taxatis of Edward II. at £6 13s. 4d. only. On the western face of the tower are to be noticed four carved shields, displaying respectively the arms of Musgrave, Veteripont, Stapleton and Hilton. Above these shields is a niche, now empty, which perhaps formerly contained a statue of St. Cuthbert.

Later alterations were made by the Musgraves. Sir Philip Musgrave, the famous Royalist leader, repaired the chancel in 1662, and he or one of his successors added the fine western gallery. This is of carved oak and shows the arms of Musgrave quartering those of Stapleton and Ward. Subsequent alterations and restorations were made in 1834 and 1886, and the organ in the W. gallery was added in 1907.

PATRONAGE OF THE LIVING. The earliest rector recorded was Adam de Kirkebride in 1293. About 1299 the advowson of the benefice was granted by Edward I. to the Priory of Carlisle, who appropriated the living along with that of Langwathby in 1303-4, John de Ludham being the first vicar. At the dissolution of the Priory the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle became patrons. At the dissolution there is mention in Henry VIII.'s Valor about 1546 of a chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The living with that of Langwathby was then valued at £17 12s.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH. The most striking external features have already received mention, those of the interior, the nave of which has an open-beamed Perpendicular roof while the chancel is ceiled, are to a large extent concealed by plaster-work. The ornamentation of the chancel arch is perhaps a somewhat crude imitation of the original 12th century stone-work. New choir stalls and the present pulpit were inserted at the restoration of 1885. The most interesting features still surviving are the monuments and stained glass.

MONUMENTS. Of these the most striking is that in the chancel to Sir William Stapleton (d. 1468) and his wife Margaret Veteripont. This, one of the finest monumental brasses in our county, represents Sir William clad in complete plate armour of the period. His tabard bears upon the right shoulder the Veteripont arms and upon the left those of Stapleton. His wife wears a flowing robe and has on her head the peculiar horned cap worn by ladies in the 15th century. Over the heads of the figures is the inscription Hic jacet Willms Stapleton armig' quodam dns de Edenhall qui obiit XXIII^o die Augusti A^o Dni MCCCC^olxviii. Et Margareta uxor eius que erat filia et heres quodam Nicholai de Vet'ipont et dna de Aldeston mor. Quor' aiabs ppiciet' Deus.

In the chancel are many monuments to the Musgrave family from 1659 to 1835. Among these are one to Sir Philip Musgrave (d. 1677), the celebrated Royalist leader, whose adventurous life forms the subject of a book written by Gilbert Burton, vicar of Edenhall (1669-83). Another of these monuments is to Sir Christopher Musgrave (d. 1735), clerk of the Privy Council and a noted politician of William III. and Queen Anne's reigns.

PAINTED GLASS. Fully to appreciate the significance of the rich display of heraldic painted glass of the 17th and early 18th centuries in the windows of the church it is necessary to be able to distinguish the arms of the principal families concerned. These are:-

STAPLETON--Argent (silver) three swords conjoined at pommel, Gules (red). These arms are possibly derived from those of Turp.

VETERIPONT--Gules (red) six annulets (rings) Or (gold).

MUSGRAVE--Azure (blue) six annulets, three, two and one, Or (gold).

HILTON--Argent (silver) two bars, Azure (blue).

COLVILL--Or (gold) a fess Azure (blue) in chief three hurts (roundels), a crescent for difference.

The East Window. This still retains the ancient figures of King Ceolwyn and St. Cuthbert mentioned in Bishop Nicolson's account of his visitation in 1703. Most of the remainder of this great Perpendicular window is filled with German glass inserted in 1834.

Windows of the Nave. The window nearest the pulpit on the S. side shows the following coats-of-arms:-(1) Musgrave impaling Stapleton, (2) Veteripont impaling Stapleton, (3) Veteripont impaling Hilton. These shields are explained by the family alliances mentioned in the account of the history of the manor, though it seems impossible to trace a marriage between Veteripont and Hilton.

The window on the S. side towards the W. end of the church has (1) a shield Argent (silver) with a cross Sable (black), the arms of the priors of Carlisle, former owners of the benefice, and (2) a shield bearing what appears to be the arms of Chardin, recording a marriage alliance of Musgrave and Chardin in 1711.

Windows in the Chancel. Taking these in chronological order, the window on the N. side nearest the nave shows the arms of Musgrave impaling Stapleton and has an inscription recording the marriage of Richard Musgrave and Johan Stapleton. Next follows the window opposite on the S. side, which shows Musgrave and Stapleton quarterly impaling Colvill and Tilliol quarterly with the inscription, "Nicholas Musgrave fourth son of Richard Musgrave and Johan Stapleton married Margaret Colvill daughter and heir to William Colvill." This window illustrates the origin of the Musgraves of Hayton.

The third window of the series is that to the east on the N. side. It repeats the shield of the last mentioned window with the motto, "Love and Obai."

Lastly, the window to the east on the S. side shows the same shield impaling Dacre (Gules [red] three escallops [shells] Argent [silver] with a bendlet for difference). It bears the inscription, "Thomas Musgrave sonne and heir to Nicholas Musgrave and Margaret Colvill married Elezabeth daughter to Thomas L(ord) Dacre."

These last three windows referring to the history of the Musgraves of Hayton were probably brought to Edenhall church from Hayton Castle after the death of Sir Richard Musgrave of Hayton in 1710, when Hayton Castle ceased to be a Musgrave manor-house.

FONT. The curious font of uncertain age now in use replaces a marble font described about 1850 as standing under the chancel-arch. It is a block of red stone roughly shaped upon a circular base. It bears marks of having had iron bars fixed across it. There is a tradition that it was a "plague stone" and that it stood where now is the cross some 200 yards from the church.

CHURCH PLATE. The communion plate includes a 17th century silver gilt chalice, given by Sir Christopher Musgrave, 5th Baronet.

THE LUCK OF EDENHALL. This famous fourteenth century glass beaker, once treasured at Edenhall and known all the world over, thanks to the imaginative genius of the German poet, Uhland, may be mentioned here as probably having been used at Edenhall church during the period of the Scottish raids. Its 15th century leather case is embossed with the sacred monogram, "I.H.S."

THE PARISH REGISTER. This dates from 1558. Among the entries is the mournful record of 40 deaths during the terrible visitation of the plague in 1598 — "God's punishment in Penrith." The bodies of the victims were buried out on the fell-side, many of them near Shadow Burgh to the west of Whins Pond.

BELLS. There are three ancient bells. The tenor bell shows the Stapleton arms and is inscribed in Lombardic letters with the legend, "Sancti Camp-ana Cuthberti." It probably dates from between the years 1380-1420. The treble has upon its waist a cross patée and a black letter X reversed, twice repeated, also an R and V reversed. It is inscribed: "Sir P.M. -1665- W.S." Sir P.M. is doubtless Sir Philip Musgrave, and W.S. are the initials of William Seller, bell-founder of York. The third bell probably came from Edenhall chapel and was brought to the church after 1749, for two bells only are mentioned in the terrier of that year.

M U S G R A V E

FIRST GENERATION: OSWIN

The Musgrave family, whose history and genealogy becomes the main subject of this writing, has for more than two centuries been connected with the Religious Society of Friends either by membership or as active sympathizers. Even to this day some of the descendants of the ancient Quaker sires named Musgrave understand and share the sentiments of the church. But this branch of Musgraves is not the only one in America to worship as Friends, for the early meeting records contain a number of references to Musgraves who sprang from immigrant ancestors different from the founder of our so-called Irish or American Quaker clan.

The earliest mention of the Musgrave name in America antedates the arrival of the Quaker branch by a half century. The Musgraves of England were an adventuresome lot. During the 17th century quite a number of them came to the New World. Their reasons for coming were varied, of course, but while a few of them were wealthy most came as servants looking for a new way of life. By the time the Quaker branch landed on this side of the Atlantic, the woods were pretty well dotted with Musgraves.

Perhaps the first to reach America was John Musgrave, aged 37 years, who on August 21, 1635, debarked from the ship George (John Severne, Master), landing upon the Virginia shore.¹ He was brought from the port of London, possibly at the expense of Henry Catelyn [Catalyn, Catylin] who, in 1637, was assigned 300 acres of land in Upper County of New Norfolk (finally called Nansemond County) on the westernmost branch of the Elizabeth River, for transporting one John Musgrave and five others to Virginia, or 50 acres for each headright delivered.² In 1638, Catelyn acquired 500 acres at or near the 300-acre tract as a reward for transporting himself and nine others, including John Musgrave, to the colony.³ In the same year, Capt. Christopher Wormeley received a patent for land in Charles River County for transporting, among others, William Musgrave, his wife, and two children.⁴ For the transportation of Thomas Musgrave to Virginia, Henry Neale was granted land in James City County in 1643.⁵ Adam Mosgrave was a headright of William Ewins [Ewen] who was rewarded in land in James City County, Virginia, in the same year.⁶ In 1648, John Musgrey is named as another headright of Ewen.⁷ Another Thomas Musgrave is mentioned as a headright in a patent for land in Northampton County, Virginia, dated 1651 and assigned to Richard Vaughn.⁸ John Barker brought a John Musgrave into Virginia for which he was given land in James City County in 1649.⁹

Jabez Musgrave was at Concord, Mass., in 1649; a resident of Newbury, Mass., in 1680.¹⁰ In 1651, John Thomas received a patent for land in Gloucester County, Virginia, for the transportation of Grace Musgrave.¹¹ A Thomas Musgrave is listed as a headright of Littleton Scarbrough in 1652 in a Virginia land patent.¹²

¹Hot.,125.

²Nu.,73.

³Ibid.,101;cf.Gr.,236.

⁴Ibid.,99; possibly Musgrane.

⁵Ibid.,146;cf.Gr.,236.

⁶Ibid., 146.

⁷Gr.,236;cf.Nu.,176[Musquoy].

⁸Nu.,217;cf.Gr.,236.

⁹Ibid.,187.

¹⁰Hol. Dir.,clxx.

¹¹Nu.,220;cf.Gr.,236.

¹²Ibid.,287-8;Gr.,236.

and another Thomas Musgrave as headright of Georg Trewett in a patent for land in Northampton County, Virginia, dated 1660.¹ In Isle of Wight County, Virginia, 1664, Robert Flack [Flake] was assigned a patent in which William Musgrave is mentioned among other headrights.²

At Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County, Virginia, wealthy Michael Musgrave married Elizabeth Ball in 1680,³ and had his daughter Elizabeth Musgrave (baptized November 19, 1682) and his son Thomas Musgrave (baptized May 23, 1686).⁴ Michael is said to have been born in 1640 and to have died either in 1697 or 1704; wife died of plague.⁵ Michael's brother Thomas Musgrave (1670-1725), Rector of Woolbeding, Essex, and Prebendary of Chichester, sold a plantation in 1704 for £ 70.⁶

There were other Musgraves who reached the colonies ahead of the Quaker set, and we are told that one or two families of them lived in what became Pennsylvania, but those which have been mentioned above are sufficient to show that the family was well represented in the early settlement of America.

In the course of this investigation we have encountered such a large number of Musgraves who arrived after the Quaker clan of that name, that they cannot even be mentioned.

Some members of the non-Quaker branches of the family became quite prominent. One's wife was notorious. He was John Musgrave, an Indian interpreter and South Carolina trader, who arrived in Savannah, Georgia, about February 1, 1732/33, and who died about two years later. He married Mary, a half-breed Indian woman, who was closely linked with the most troublesome and prolonged problem in all Colonial Georgia. Mary Musgrave, reputed Empress and Queen of the Upper and Lower Creeks, married Jacob Mathews in 1736.⁷

There are probably sufficient grounds to assert that the genealogy of the Irish Quaker branch of the Musgrave family in the New World, reckoning in the natural order of succession, begins with OSWIN MUSGRAVE, whose birth is estimated to have occurred about 1640 and who died sometime in the period from 1683 to 1687; and ELIZABETH MUSGRAVE, his wife, who in 1687 was referred to as the "Widdow Misgrove."

As there have been Musgraves in England ever since the Norman Conquest, we do not know whether Oswin descended from the celebrated Musgraves of Eden Hall, or from the same ancient and highly respectable Norman stock, but in a different line.

Oswin himself sailed from Belfast in 1682, the evidence indicates, but as to his antecedents we can only theorize. His departure from Ireland need not mean that he lived there, but in speaking of himself his son John said he "came" from Belfast [see infra]. This seems to imply that Ireland was no intermediate point in the journey of the Musgraves to America, but rather that it is the place from which the family emigrated.

¹ Nu., 405.

² Ibid., 516.

³ N. & Q., X, 50.

⁴ Middle.

⁵ Letter from Mrs. Beryl Pepple Monroe, Venedocia, O.

⁶ Va. Mag., XII, 207-8; Ibid., XIV, 93-4.

⁷ C. & S., Ga., 90; C., Wormsloe, 73 et seq.

We are inclined to believe, but cannot prove absolutely at the time of this writing, that Oswin Musgrave was born in Cumberland, England, and that he was removed from there by his parents to Ulster in Ireland during Cromwell's conquest of England in 1649. In discussing the Musgraves of Ireland, Burke mentions a Sir James Musgrave whose ancestors were "Ulster Settlers."¹ "His father [Samuel] was son of John Musgrave, of Saintfield, co. Dawn [Down], who was b. about 1730, d. 1808, and who, according to family tradition was descended from a Musgrave who came to Ireland about 1649 from Cumberland." It seems likely that our branch fled to Ireland soon after Cromwell's parliament resolved on March 14, 1648/9, that the Musgraves and others who were in great esteem and favor with Charles I were proscribed as enemies and traitors of the commonwealth, and were condemned to death without mercy wherever they could be found within the nation.² It is also probable that Cromwell confiscated the Musgrave estate in England, leaving the family almost in poverty. Justice³ asserts that they were among the many Quaker families who settled in the North of Ireland, mostly from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Westmoreland. However, he failed to trace and identify them so there appears to be no more authority for his statement than there is for our own.

The year 1649 is significant to this genealogy in these ways: Charles I was beheaded, the Musgraves may have fled into Ireland, and Quakerism was founded in England by George Fox.⁴ Therefore, since it seems probable that our people fled to Ireland about this time, they must have preceded the immigration of the Quakers there, and at some later time, embraced the faith themselves.

A great fire destroyed most of the original records of Ireland in 1882; a portion of those which escaped then were laid waste during the civil war of 1922. On this account, genealogical research into the early periods of Irish family history is often most difficult, if not impossible.⁵ But the few records remaining positively show that the name Musgrave in Ireland before the year 1700 was uncommon; in fact so rare that it may have been entirely nonexistent before 1618.⁶

The earliest we have met with in Ireland is John Musgrave who, in 1618, leased a portion of John Hamilton's 1000 acres of land in the County of Cavan, Precinct of Clanchy.⁷ Hamilton had purchased this from John Ralston, one of fifty-nine

¹ B., Peer. & Bt., cxxxii.

² Beth., Bt., I, 82.

³ J. Coll., Gen. Soc. Pa.

⁴ It is interesting to note that William Edmundson (1627-1712), one of Cromwell's soldiers and, later, founder of Quakerism in Ireland, was born at Little Musgrave, Westmorland; and that in 1675 he lodged at Robert Wade's house at Upland (now Chester, Pa.) where John Musgrave stayed in 1682.

⁵ On Jan. 9, 1956, R. J. Hayes, Dir. of Nat'l. Lib. of Ire., wrote, "I am afraid there are no sources available in Ireland through which we could discover the parentage of John Musgrave, born 1669 [sic]. Quaker records here do not go back beyond 1746 and there no parish records of so early a date as 1669. You might possibly get some help from the Public Record Office, May Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, but I fear the chances of finding anything are very small."

⁶ As to Counties Tipperary and Kilkenny, at least, this is virtually proved; the name Musgrave does not appear upon any of the deeds covering the period from about 1172 to 1603 as found among the medieval documents preserved in the Muniment Room at Kilkenny Castle. [Cf. Curtis, Cal. of Ormond Deeds, passim.]

⁷ H., Scot., I, 537.

Scotchmen of known wealth and substance who were allotted estates (2000 acres or less) into which the finest areas of Ulster were divided by James I when the lands of the native Chieftains escheated to the Crown. Since it was the King's plan to vanquish and eventually obliterate the native Irish inhabitants by the immediate transplantation of a hardy and dominative Scot and English population, those receiving grants were bound by agreement to live on their lands and to bring with them good Scottish and English settlers to help establish a strong colony. John Musgrave was one of those settlers.¹

In 1618, Capt. Nicholas Pynnar was appointed to visit the various landlords, or "undertakers" as they were called, and to make a written report of the progress of "The Great Plantation of Ulster." The account which resulted from this survey gave the number of men found in each settlement together with the type and extent of improvements which had been made, and described the strength of defenses provided against rebellious natives. The following abstract by Hanna was prepared in part from Capt. Pynnar's report:²

County of Cavan: Precinct of Clanchy

1. 3000 acres, Sir James Hamilton (grantee of Esme Stuart): a very large, strong castle 28x50, five stories high, and stone bawn³ 80 feet square: 8 freeholders [Richard Hadsor, John Kennedie, John Hamilton, Richard Lighterfoote, Edmond Stafford, and three others]; 8 lessees [Edward Bailie, John Hamilton, John Loch, William Price, George Steele, James Stewart, and two others]; 25 cottagers; able to produce 80 men with arms.

2. 1000 acres, William Baillie: stone bawn; castle building; 2 freeholders [Edward and James Baillie], 4 lessees [in 1629 they were John Steivinson, John Baillie, James Teate, David Barbour, Gilbert Cuthbertson, John Hamilton, William Rae, and Walter Miller], 4 cottagers; able to produce 28 men with arms.

3. 1000 acres, John Hamilton (grantee of John Ralston); stone house and 2 bawns, one 100 feet square; village of 8 houses; water-mill with 5 houses adjoining; 2 freeholders [David Barber and David McCullagh], 6 lessees [Alexander Davyson, 1618; Alexander Anderson [Henderson] 1619; John Wyllie, 1627; John Musgrave, 1618; John and Patrick Fenlay (Finlay), 1620; Robert Taillor, 1619; John Deanes, 1620; Oliver Udney, 1621], 7 cottagers; able to produce 40 men with arms.

4. 1000 acres, William Hamilton: stone house and bawn; village of 5 houses; 2 freeholders, 6 lessees, 6 cottagers; able to produce 30 men.

Total in Clanchy Precinct, 14 freeholders, 24 lessees, 42 cottagers; able to produce 178 men.⁴

As already stated, this Musgrave may have been the first of his family to take

¹ At least one Musgrave who lived in Pennsylvania is said to have descended from a Scotch family named Musgrave which, supposedly, immigrated to Ireland in an early day. [Alle., Part II, 659.]

² H., Scot., I, 536-7. See Cal. of Carew MSS, 1603-1624, 392-423; Harris, Hibernica.

³ Hanna says, "At first these settlers erected their rude, rush-thatched huts near the landlord's castle for protection, and every night they had to place their flocks within the 'bawn,' or walled enclosure by which that castle was surrounded, for fear of the Irish driving them off in the darkness." [H., Scot., I, 501.]

⁴ The arithmetic seems erroneous.

up residence in Ireland, but whether he came from England or the parts of Scotland nearest Ireland we are not told.

There was a family in the North of England named Musgrave who settled in Somerset, England, in the reign of Henry VIII, about the time of the Reformation. The distance between the northern counties and Somerset is very considerable for those days, and we think it possible that this family had leanings away from Roman Catholicism, and when Henry VIII confiscated Church property, may have purchased the Somerset estate from the Crown. With these protestant leanings flourishing in the western counties, one cadet of the family may have gone to Ulster in the time of Elizabeth I when counties Down and Antrim were settled by protestant families from England, but more probably during King James' Great Plantation. This, of course, is surmise; no records corroborating it have yet been found.

[While no significance can presently be attached to it insofar as Oswin Musgrave is concerned, the relative lateness of its origin obviously precluding that, it is here stated for the record that the author possesses a photograph of an ancient heirloom which has been handed down in his own line of Musgraves for so many generations that nobody knows when or why it fell into the hands of the family. Drawn in pencil upon paper so old that it has nearly fallen apart, it is the arms of a gentleman of great distinction who intermarried with these Musgraves of Somerset. Sir James Langham, 7th Bt.; Sheriff of Northampton County in 1767; Member of Parliament, 1784-1790; was born January 31, 1736; married June 2, 1767, Juliana (died March 21, 1810), sister and sole heiress of Thomas Musgrave of Old Cleve, Somerset.¹ The inscription, "This is what Julia Musgrave wore on her [sleeve?]," said to have been seen on this coat-of-arms about 1910, has thoroughly vanished.]

The next in Ireland whose name we find is Thomas Musgrave who attended the funeral of Sir Garratte Moore, Knight Lord Moore, Baron of Melefont and Viscount Moore of Drogheda, who died the 9th of November 1627, and was conveyed from the Lord Primate's House to St. Peter's Church in Drogheda the 13th of December 1627.²

There was a William Musgrave who, like the Musgraves of Eden Hall in Cumberland and elsewhere, must have sided with Charles I because he was named in the grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation which were passed 1661-65 for the relief of loyalists who had suffered in the reign of the Cromwells.³

The only other Musgrave in the Kingdom of Ireland fitting the generation of Oswin's father, according to the records examined, was Thomas Musgrave, St. Patrick's, Dublin, brewer, who made a will in 1677.⁴ Since only eleven of the original Prerogative Wills now survive,⁵ there is little chance that the only known Musgrave will in early Ireland is still available for examination.

Thus presented is an array of Irish Musgraves, any one of which may have been the father of Oswin Musgrave.

The name Musgrave does not occur in the Birth, Death, or Marriage Registers of the Society of Friends of Ireland. Sir Christopher Musgrave of Belfast was contacted in the hope that he could provide some data from his own records, but he has not cooperated. A number of Cumberland parish registers were searched but none of the Musgraves mentioned therein connect in any way. We have examined John Deaton's An Account of the Estates and Families in the County of Cumberland,

¹ Tho. Fred. Musgrave, Stone, Somersetshire, was an uncle of Lady Langham. He died November 1780. [Obit., XLVII, 263.]

² Funeral Ent., 137-38.

³ O. Ir., 463.

⁴ Vic., 344.

⁵ B., Res., 257.

privately printed in 1887, and whilst this has considerable data on the Musgraves, none of it ties in with or bears upon our particular search. There are no references to Oswin Musgrave in the family history prepared by Percy Musgrave in 1911, either in the pedigrees of the Musgraves of Ireland or England. An enormous number of other sources here and abroad have been checked without success. Among these, of course, were the standard works on heraldry, peerage, surnames, and baronetage; also, the published visitation pedigrees, church registers, and public records.¹

It would be out of place here to enlarge upon the biography of Oswin Musgrave until we have examined certain convincing evidence which links this generation with the one which follows. The additional known details of Oswin's life, meager as they are, will be given in the account of the next generation.

Issue of Oswin Musgrave and Elizabeth Musgrave (order uncertain):

i. MOSES MUSGRAVE, of whom more later.

ii JOHN MUSGRAVE, born 1667; of whom more later.

¹ Oswin is obviously an English surname. We have endeavored to find an Oswin having some connection with the Musgraves, which might have accounted for Oswin Musgrave's uncommon given name, but this was unsuccessful. In some quarters Oswin is thought to be Welch.

JOHN MUSGRAVE

II. JOHN² MUSGRAVE, SR., (Oswin¹), Quaker, farmer, Representative to the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania,¹ and one of the most worthy and exemplary men of his time,² was born in 1667,³ presumably in Northern Ireland, a son of Oswin and Elizabeth Musgrave.

That John Musgrave was reared in or near Belleniskcannel, Parish of Segoe, County Armagh, Ireland, is suggested by the fact that Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr., a Quaker, with whom he came to America as an indented servant, resided in that village.⁴ County Armagh, probable home of John Musgrave, and County Down, home of Sir James Musgrave's grandfather mentioned above, are both in Ulster and adjoin each other several miles southwest of Belfast.

In 1682, Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr., and his family, accompanied by his son-in-law, Thomas Connaway, and by John Musgrave, an indented servant, sailed from Belfast for the Delaware⁵ and settled on a large plantation of nearly a thousand acres on Shellpot Creek in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, about five miles northeast of the present city of Wilmington, Delaware.⁶

Information concerning arrivals in Pennsylvania in 1682 is so pitifully meager that perhaps we shall never know the identity of the ship that transported John Musgrave, or the exact date of its landing. We cannot even be sure of the number of voyages made from Belfast that year, but we may safely assume that there were not many. At least one ship, The Antelope, is known to have arrived from "Belfast" on "10,9,1682."⁷

Under a Royal proprietary charter granted to him, William Penn founded Pennsylvania as a colony in 1681 and immediately appealed to persecuted sects throughout England and Europe to colonize under his liberal frame of government. The promise of toleration in religion brought Quakers as the first settlers in 1682, and it is noteworthy that John Musgrave was amongst them. Musgrave lodged in the same house with Penn and undoubtedly knew him personally. About 1742, in a deposition concerning the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland, Musgrave, then aged 73, asserted that he well remembered "he first saw William Penn in 1682 at Robert Wade's House in the Town called Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania, where said William Penn then generally lodged, and affirmant also."⁸

¹ 2 P.A., IX, 793; Rupp, Lanc., 261 & 273; Rupp, Lanc. & Y., 261 & 273; Momb., 434.

² Fr. Lanc., LI, No. 1, 20.

³ In one of his many depositions in connection with the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland, he gave 1667 as the year of his birth. [2 P.A., XVI, 725.] In 1735 he testified that he was then about 66 years of age, and about 1742 that he was aged 73. Reckoning by this, he was born in 1668 or 1669, which is less trustworthy than the date 1667.

⁴ Ste., Hol., 1; Myers, 311-12.

⁵ Ste., Hol., 1; depositions of John Musgrave (q.v.); McF. & S., 58-9; Myers, 118-19; 313; R., Col. Fam., VII, 292.

⁶ Myers, 313; Ste., Hol., 1.

⁷ F. & C., Ch., 22.

⁸ 2 P.A., XVI, 525. Robert Wade's Essex House where John Musgrave, Valentine Hollingsworth, and William Penn lodged stood at the northwest corner of Penn and Front Streets west of Chester Creek in the Town of Chester. [Mart., 25.] For

As early as 1735 he made a deposition in connection with the same boundary question, the record of which is as follows:

"June 4th 1735. Before Thomas Lawrence, Mayor of Philadelphia, came John Musgrave of Lancaster County, Gentleman, aged about sixty-six years, being one of the People called Quakers, and deposed that he came into New Castle county from Belfast, Ireland, in the year 1682 and on the ship with Valentine Hollingsworth, with whom he lived about four years, that after he had lived with him about one year Col. Talbot and three or four other men lodged there, in pretty cold weather they being then running the line, called Lord Baltimore's line, from the mouth of Octorara creek to Delaware river, that after he (Musgrave) went from Valentine Hollingsworth's he 'lived about twenty years within nine miles of the said Line and has ever since lived in Chester County in Pennsylvania until the upper part of Chester County was erected into a new County called Lancaster, where he lives at this day."¹

We are indebted to Barb² for the following very remarkable observation upon John Musgrave's servitude to the Hollingsworths: "One account has it that John was an indented servant of Valentine Hollingsworth's. This idea probably had its origin in the fact that he lived with Hollingsworth for about four years, as he admits in his deposition, while he was growing up, during which time he, as a matter of course, worked for him. His subsequent achievements here prove him to have been made of metal entirely different from any servant stuff, and far surpass any that any of the Hollingsworths could ever boast of." But in spite of these views John did serve as an indented servant. We find considerable evidence of this, the most important being in John's own testimony concerning the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary controversy, of which the following is recited from the official record:³ "That about 1683, Colonel George Talbot, with some others, came to the House of Valentine Hollingsworth, the Affirmant's Master, and requested Lodging for a Night...." The word "master," we believe, is most significant.

It is not surprising that he served an indenture as he did. If the earlier generations forfeited the Musgrave estate, as we suspect, and fled into Ireland as "Delinquent Protestants," they had little chance of regaining any wealth notwithstanding the acts of Parliament for their relief. Being still in reduced circumstances, they had not sufficient funds to cover the expense of the voyage to America for the entire family, forcing young John to earn his own passage by serving Hollingsworth, his sponsor, for four years upon arrival.

Nearly all narrations of this family, known to the writer, imply that John Musgrave left his family in Ireland. To these other writers it seemed peculiar, yet appealing, that a lad of 14 or 15 years should, without his family, come to America by working his way for four years as a mere servant. Barb says,⁴ "This was indeed a rather tender age for a young fellow to start out single handed to seek his fortune in a strange land consisting of untraversed forests, peopled almost exclusively by wild, savage tribes. He must have been a youth of dauntless courage."

But Barb seems to have been the first to realize that John didn't leave his family forever, and especial credit is due him for it, though even he did not observe

a picture of this house, see Egle, Com., II, 659, or Del., Prog., 8.

¹ Cope Paps. [source not given]; McF. & S.

² Barb, Anc., 3.

³ 2 P.A., XVI, 530.

⁴ Barb, Anc., 2.

any kinship or other connection between John and Oswin. He writes,¹ "But John Musgrave apparently did not long remain separated from his family; for it is not many years before we see his name associated almost constantly with that of another Musgrave, namely, MOSES MUSGRAVE. This is illustrated by the following which was copied from a faded scrap of paper reposing in the vaults of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia. It seems to be simply a notation written in long hand and reads as follows:-

"'Warrant (Signed by Wm. Markham and John Goodson and directed to James Bradshaw, Surveyor) to John and Moses Musgrave for 200 acres of land upon Road in Rockland Manor, dated the 2nd of the 11th month of 1689. Henry Hollingsworth was directed to survey this land and make return thereof in the Survey office at New Castle.

"'Assignment, John and Moses Musgrave to Henry Hollingsworth bore date of the 15th of the 3rd month, A.D. 1693. Witnessed by John Haywood and Joseph Richard.'

"The above date, 1689, is the earliest reference to Moses Musgrave which the writer has been able to find. This was just seven years after William Penn had founded his colony in Pennsylvania, but it is almost certain that Moses was here somewhat earlier than this. Here one finds both John and Moses Musgrave associating and dealing with the Hollingsworths in New Castle Co., Delaware, which state was then a portion of Pa. This Henry Hollingsworth referred to above was a son of Valentine Hollingsworth with whom John Musgrave had come over from Belfast, Ireland. The writer has found at least a score of instances where John and Moses Musgrave were associated in deals of various kinds. This close association between the two extended clear up to the time of Moses' death in 1726, at which time John signed Moses' Will as a witness. This intimacy of the two could scarcely mean but one thing; namely, that they were brothers. It therefore can be said with practical certainty that Moses Musgrave also came from Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, altho no record to that effect has as yet been found by the writer.

"Moses Musgrave was probably slightly older than John and was born in Belfast, Ireland about the year 1667.² John had most likely painted such rosy pictures of the New World that he had decided also to cast his lot in it. So some time between the years 1682 and 1689 Moses came to this country, bringing his mother with him and settled first in what is now New Castle Co., Delaware near the present Pennsylvania-Delaware border. His father apparently had died when the children were small and this would account for the fact that his mother had been willing to allow John, while still a mere boy, to come out to this country as practically a member of the family of Valentine Hollingsworth."

We would not be understood, by what is here said, to invalidate our previous remarks on the probability of John's father, as well as his mother, having been transported to this country. We think, indeed, that we can go a step further and assert that the whole family came over on the same ship with the Hollingsworths, and that John was never separated from his parents by more than a few miles even while serving his indenture.

Regarding the statements naming John and Moses³ as sons of Oswin and Elizabeth Musgrave, it seems necessary to show in some detail what evidence is offered in favor of them, to induce belief. We may lay a foundation based upon the fol-

¹ Barb, Anc., 2f.

² John was born in 1667, so unless John and Moses were twins this date is wrong by at least a year or two.

³ One writer mentions another brother, Aaron [Fr. Lanc.]. This is surely incorrect.

lowing extract from the minutes¹ of the Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) held at John Edges' on the 28th of the 11th month, 1697:

"Moses Musgrave requests a certificate to marry Patience Hussey, daughter of John Hussey of New Castle County, Moses to bring his mother's consent."²

This reference to Moses' mother (who also would have been John's mother if these boys were brothers) shows her to have been living in America in 1697, since it is improbable that he would have sent all the way to Ireland for his mother's consent to marry. In fact, one might even suspect that she was living with or near her sons within the verge of the Chester Monthly Meeting.

That Moses was not to bring his father's consent, or the concurrence of both parents, may indicate either that his father was not a member of the Society of Friends, or that he had been hurried away by an early death, leaving to his widow such parental decisions. As will be seen later, death may be assumed as having been the cause.

Now upon examining the early land titles near where John lived for twenty years after leaving the Hollingsworths, we find only the following: "one hundred acres to the north of Nathan Edwards' tract was surveyed on rent to OWEN MUSGRAVE February 4, 1683."³ But the records in Pennsylvania relative to "Old Rights" in Chester County (now Delaware County) are said to spell the name OSWYN MUSGRAVE, the acreage and date of return of the survey being the same as given previously.⁴ Bromwell⁵ writes the name OSWIN MUSGRAVE, which is probably correct, but then follows with an erroneous description of the location of the land. "An Alphabeticall List of Lands taken up by several purchasers, Renters and old Renters within the County of Chester, and the Quantities certifed by Rob: Longshore...," made about 1689, includes "OSWIN MUSGRAVE, 100 acres."⁶ A map showing the names of the original purchasers, made about 1685 by Thomas Holmes, Surveyor-General, spells the name OSWIN MUSGRAVE and shows the land to have been located scarcely one and one-half miles from 200 acres which John Musgrave bought from Joshua Hastings.⁷ The plat of the survey of the land, on file in the Bureau of Land Records, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, says, "February the 4th 1683 Then Surveyed for Oswin Musgrave 100 acres...,"⁸ and a patent for this and other lands in favor of John Edwards, dated December 8, 1741, on file in the same office, refers to "Land formerly Surveyed to Oswin Musgrave...".

There were some two other Musgrave families living within the Province in early times, but they were located at a considerable distance from, and certainly

¹ Vol. De. 4F, p.67.

² The minutes of the Chester Mo. Mtg. reveal that Moses was liberated to marry Grace Roberts in 1695. We do not pretend to know if he actually accomplished marriage with Grace Roberts or Patience Hussey. His will, made and probated in 1726, names his wife Elizabeth, who was the mother of his children: Moses, Aaron, John, and Jean.

³ Ashm., 611.

⁴ 3 P.A., III, 150.

⁵ Br., 6 (footnote).

⁶ F. & C., Ch., 31.

⁷ John's name isn't on the map; the location was determined from his deed.

⁸ "Plats Copied" Book D-73, p.81.



ANOTHER VIEW of Oswin Musgrave's land showing the present-day road which follows the route of the highway laid out in 1697 across "Widow" Stuves' land.



OSWIN MUSGRAVE rented this land February 4, 1683, and his widow, Elizabeth Musgrave, sold it in 1691/2. It is located a mile or so west of present-day Media, Penna.



JOSHUA HASTINGS conveyed this 200 acres to John Musgrave in 1692. Also the birthplace of some of John Musgrave's children, it is located two miles from Oswin Musgrave's 100-acre leasehold. [Photos in 1956 by the author.]



JOHN MUSGRAVE'S two lots on James Street (now Third Street) in Chester, Pennsylvania. He acquired these lots in 1705 from John Williamson and sold them in 1712 to William Hourtin, mariner. Surely some of John and Mary Musgrave's children were born here.

had no connection with, Oswin or John or Moses.¹

On December 11, 1687, Walter Marten, John Beales, Edward Pritchard, George Willard, and William Coborne reported to the Court of Chester County that they had "laid out a High way from Edgmond to y^e Kings High way in Chester being a sixty foote road by vertue of an order of Court bearing date y^e 4th of October 1687." Their report described the route of the highway by naming the parties whose land it crossed, and among these was "Widdow Misgrave."² Holmes' map furnishes a sufficient number of the names to enable the route to be traced upon it, and to prove that the land occupied in 1687 by "Widdow Misgrave" was exactly the same tract as was surveyed for Oswin Musgrave's lease in 1683.

Next we find all rights to the land being sold. "Elizabeth Musgrave Acknowledged a Deed in open Court unto John Fox for one hundred acres of Land Lying in Midletowne bearing y^e Eight day of ye first month 1691/2."³ It seems the most natural view to say that it was no accidental falling together of events that, on the 2nd day of the first month in 1692, John Musgrave should have acquired 200 acres of land only a mile or so to the west of this 100 acres; that Elizabeth was a widow and by this time was much past middle life; and that not being able to care for her property, sold out and joined her son's household.

Everything therefore combines to show the probability of our having discovered the true relationship between Oswin Musgrave and Elizabeth, his wife, on the one hand, and John and Moses Musgrave on the other. If our further researches upon this basis be corroborated by records in England — and clear up in turn the obscurities of Oswin's parents — we may venture to hope that we have discovered the clue for restoring links connecting with the ancient genealogies handed down to us by Betham, G.E.Cokayne's The Complete Peerage, and Musgrave's Collectanea Musgraviana.

The only other record found to date concerning Elizabeth Musgrave appears in the minutes of the Court of Chester County. "The 27th of y^e 6th moneth 1689 Wee of y^e Grand Jury p^rsent Mary Tuberfield Servant to Nathaniel Evans for that about the begenning of y^e 3^d moneth last Shee Comitted fornication with John Eldridge in a Boat upon ye River and Confesseth her Selfe by y^e said Act with Child...." A jury of Elizabeth Musgrave, Elizabeth Hastings, and ten other women was ordered to inspect the defendant's condition.⁴

John Musgrave surely terminated his residence with the Hollingsworths in 1686 and, as already stated, he and Moses acquired a warrant dated 1689 for "200 acres of land upon Road in Rockland Manor" in what is now New Castle County, Delaware. But according to John's deposition of June 4, 1735, after leaving Hollingsworth, he lived about twenty years within nine miles of Lord Baltimore's Line as surveyed by Col. Talbot. Thus it appears he did not occupy the land purchased in 1689, at least not for any significant period of time, but instead located somewhere near a line drawn parallel with and nine miles northward of the surveyed line, placing him in the vicinity of a straight line between the present towns of Media and Wakefield.

¹ Thomas Musgrave of Halifax Co., Great Britain, clothier, settled in Pennsylvania early. He returned to London leaving his wife, Hannah, and children Thomas, Abraham, Elizabeth, and William [sic]. On returning to America in 1699, he died at sea. His widow married David Price. Abraham married Gainer Jones and had Abraham his only child. Of another family was Perigreen Musgrave who emigrated from South Wales.

² Cts.Ch.,117. The writer has examined the original volume on file in the Prothonotary's office, West Chester; the letter M in Misgrave is not capitalized.

³ Cts.Ch.,256.

⁴ Ibid.,166.

It is highly significant that the only land ever taken up in America by Oswin Musgrave, of which we have any knowledge, is situated upon the latter line a little more than a mile west of Media. Since John did not possess any land of his own in this region until 1692, he probably lived with his widowed mother, Elizabeth, for six years beginning in 1686.

Court records show "Joshua Hastings Acknowledged a Deed in Oppen Courtt unto John Musgrave for two hundred Acres of Land Lying in Chester County bearing date the second day of ye first month 1692."¹ This was a part of a large tract of land in Middletown owned by Hastings.² The 200 acres has since been divided into smaller parcels but its boundaries are still visible. It is in Middletown Township and is contiguous to the present Middletown-Edgmont border; is one half mile east of the Sleighton Farm School; is one mile north of Lima on State Route 352; and may be reached from downtown Media by driving west on U.S. Route 1 a distance of 1.8 miles to the Blackhorse Cloverleaf (which is just south of Oswin Musgrave's 100 acres); thence northwesterly on State Route 352 a distance of about 2.1 miles to a county road leading southwesterly. This county road, from State Route 352 to a road intersection nine tenths of a mile to the southwest, passes through the beautiful land once owned by John Musgrave.

With these facts before us, it may here be proper to meet a question hitherto neglected in most writings on this family: Who became John Musgrave's wife? Albert R. Justice³ answers this in the following terms: "The records obtained are fragmentary, but lead to the conclusion that John Musgrave married Mary Hastings." He furnishes only the following evidence in support of his allegation:

"Married, 2/23/1735, at Concord Mtg., Aaron Musgrove, in the County of Lanketer, son of Moses, decd. & Elizabeth Walter, of Concord.

"(Near relatives sign in following order:) John Musgrove, Moses Musgrove, Mary Hasting, William Walter, Caleb Peirce, Mary Peirce, John Pyle, Rachel Pyle, Rachel Walter, Gainer Peirce, Jane Newlin, Elizabeth Newlin, Thomas Walter, George Peirce, John Musgrove Jur.

"(Minutes, Concord Mo. Mtg., p.265, Gilbert Cope's Copy.)"

Whether he had additional evidence, beyond the mere knowledge that the Musgraves and the Hastings were closely allied, is not clear. There can be no doubt that his wife's name was Mary since proof of this is found in at least one official record,⁴ but as to her surname no definite information has yet been discovered.

Attesting to the fact that John and Moses were living in Middletown Township in 1693 is an unalphabetical register of taxables which enumerates them consecutively, Moses being designated as a "freeman."⁵

In this year Moses found himself in an embarrassing position by being named a defendant in an action of scandal and defamation by Phillip Yarnell, plaintiff. The allegations of Yarnell's complaint were not recited in the record examined by the writer. Moses appears not to have denied them whatever they may have been, and must have attempted to prove the truth of alleged slanderous words under a plea

¹Cts.Ch.,282. The grant is found in R.D.Ch.,Lib.A-1,Part 2,fol.141; the deed, ibid., fol.347.

²2 P.A.,XIX,279 & 299.

³J.Coll.

⁴R.D.Ch.,Lib.A-1, Part 2, fol.12.

⁵F.&C.,Ch.,33.

of justification. The issue was Yarnell's behavior in the presence of Elizabeth Woodyard at the house of her father, witnesses for Musgrave testifying in very descriptive language that Yarnell's actions were lewd and indecent. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, but an appeal was taken and upon a rehearing, the court ruled that the costs of the proceedings shall be paid by both the plaintiff and defendant.¹

¹ Cts. Ch., 289-91 & 293. The complete record is as follows:

PHILLIP YARNELL Plantif
 MOSES MUSGROVE Defendant
 in an Action of scandell
 and defamation
 the Plaintiff and Defendant weare called & both Appearing
 they Joyne Issue
 the Petty Juery being Called and Appeared

the names of the Petty Juery Impaneled

Richard Parker:	William fflower
Thomas Coates:	Rogger Smyth
Robert Scothern:	Thomas Garrett
Thomas Collier:	Nickolas Pille
Richard Buffington:	Thomas Baldwin
Robert Woodworth:	Thomas Brown

The Declaration was Red

And the Defendants Evidences was Called & Attested: Elizabeth Woodyard being Attested Deposeth that the plaintive Philip Yarnell came to her ffathers house to the best of her knowledge and Asked whether she was a woman and she answered she was all one as other women she thought and he said y^t he would feele and she said that he should not and he said how should he know whether she was all on as other women If that he did not feele, since she was she that was to be his wife, and then he took her hand being stronger than shee and put Into his Codpise and would have her to * * * * * how they went * * * * * Deponant further saith that a nother night he y^sd Plantife came to her fathers house and then he Asked her sister Mary for to keepe her up and she said that she would doe what she could to do it and when she the Deponant did see him com in she ran oute into a nother Roome and Cacht hoult on the bed post and he followed her and Cacht hoult of her and lift her on the bed and they lay downe on the bed and she being Awake 3 nights before was very sleepy & she fell asleep and thought she might sleepe neare an hour or there abouts and as she was sleeping shee thought she felt her cloaths to goe up and her feete to move and she Awakeing Asked him how he could be soe wickedly and come from such a good meetting and then she Cryed bitterly And Att last he wept and Asked her for forgivenes and that he would kneele Downe on his beare knees to Aske her forgivenes and she said that she did not Desier any such thinge nor would never have any thinge to Doe with him more and saith further that when she Did Awake she Did happen with her arme to strike him and with her hand unawares she * * * * * which Did a fright her very much & further saith not

John Joans being Attested Deposeth that when he was Att the Plantives house that the s^d Plantive asked what Peopell George Woodyard and his wife was and he said that they weare sivell People for ought he knew and the Plantive said that he Goe try his Dafter Elizabeth and see what he could Doe with her and that If that hee could not prevaile with her he would serve such a trick that she was never served

At a session of the Commissioners of Property held at Philadelphia on the 11th day of the 12th month, 1701, "[Abraham] Beaks, for himself and some others, of the County of Chester, his Neighbors," requested a grant for a large tract of vacant land designed for Gr. Jones. A warrant for 500 acres was ordered.¹ Furthermore, the records of the Commissioners show that "upon an agreement made between us and Abraham Beaks, John Musgrave, and Moses Musgrave, these are to require thee forthwith to survey and lay out to said Abraham, John, and Moses, all that vacant tract of land lying in the County of Chester between Edgemont and Willistown and make a return thereof to the General Surveyors office at Philadelphia, the 11th day of the 12th mo. 1701. James Logan, Secretary."²

In her life before and further saith not

Mary Woodyard being Attested saith that the Plantive Did forse her sister Elizbeth Upon the bed shee Did see it and went away because she thought that he was an honest man

Sarah Smedlye being Attested Deposest that she did heare Philip yarnell confess that he had been foolish in soe much that something scattered from him which * * * * and that she hard Elizebeth Woodyard say she did not know what was In his mind

John Worolo Being Attested for the Plantive saith that he and the Plantive Philip yarnell came to George Woodyards house together and that he did see the plantive and the two Girls and another man whose name is John Golden Asked Elizebeth whether Philip yarnell Did goe to forse her or no and she said no Its was ods betwene A mans breaking A house and Atempting to do it.

John Golden being Attested Deposest as the Aforsaid John Woroloe Did before ffraances Yarnell being Attested for the Plantive Deposest that he went A longe with his Brother Philip yarnell to George Woodyards house and saith that he asked George Woodyard to let them com face to face and the ould woman said she should not unless an officer came because he came to trapan them and the Girls said that he would never a forst her nor Did not know whether she was man or woman and After they came oute of the house that George Woodyard said he would not a had his Dafter to a made words about it

The verdict of the Juery is we of the Petty Juery Doe ffind ffor the Plantive Cost of sute and two Pence Damage Richard Parker fforeman } heare Apon Judg-
ment Is Granted
According to
verdit

The Defendant Moses Musgrov thinking himselfe Agreeved with the verdict by his Attorney George Stroude Petitioned to A Court of Equity

* * * *

PHILIP YARNELL Plantive }
ELIZABETH and MARY }
WOODYARD Defendants }

In An Action of Scandell and
Defemation. with Drawn

This Court of Common Please AJornes tell the 12 day of September next ensu-
ing. The Court of Equity held the 23th Day of June 1693 Att Chester

MOSES MUSGROVE Plantive } After Proclamation made, Silance commanded,
PHILIP YARNELL Defendant } The Plantive and Defendant being Called they
both Appeared and the Court AJorned to the house of Justis Peter Baynton And
Accordingly they mett And After the heareing of Both parties the Decree of this
Court is that the Plantive and Defendant shall Pay Equally All the Charges of the
Court of Common Please And that the Defendant... pay Charges... Court of Equity.

¹ 2 P.A., XIX, 267-68.

² Barb, Anc., 5.

On the 13th day of November in 1705, John Williamson granted and conveyed unto John Musgrave two lots in Chester "adjoining to each other containing in breadth Eighty feet and in length one hundred and twenty foot bounded Southward with Caleb Puseys land westward with John Worrilow's lott Northward with James St.& Eastward with the lott of Thomas Massy's..."¹ This transaction occurred very near the end of the twenty-year period during which John lived within nine miles of Lord Baltimore's Line, and it is quite evident that he then (in the winter of 1705-6) moved from the 200 acres in Middletown to the lots in the Town of Chester. He probably had married by this time and some of his children surely were born on James (now Third) Street in Chester.

At the time of this writing (1956), the lots are occupied by rather old commercial buildings. One of these houses a Goodwill Industries Store; in another, plumbing and heating services are available, as well as washer and lawn mower repairing; and in still another can be found Zimmermann's Toy Shop, dealers in novelties, flags, and house furnishings. These places are on the south side of Third Street (formerly James Street) a few doors east of Edgmont Avenue (formerly Front Street).

Imagine how different this scene must have appeared two and a half centuries ago! The old Market Square was just half a block east of Musgrave's lots and there it is yet, but no longer is it used as a market place. Between Front Street (now Edgmont Avenue) and Chester Creek stood the Friends' Meeting House one half block west and one half block south of the Musgrave lot; Wade's Essex House, where Musgrave lodged with Penn in 1682, could have been reached by going west on James Street, crossing Front Street and Chester Creek, and passing the Boar's Head Inn, to Essex Street (now no more); thence southeasterly on Essex Street about seven hundred feet. This location is now at the northwest corner of present Penn Street and present Front Street.

Among Musgrave's neighbors in Chester were Caleb Pusey, James Sandelands, Jonas Sandelands, John Worrilow, Samuel Bishop, John Hodgskins, David Roberts, William Pickles, Stephen Cole, David Lloyd, John Simcock, Henry Hollingsworth, David Ogden, Paul Saunders, Thomas Smith, Roger Jackson, Thomas Massey, John Evans, and Griffith Howells.

By 1712, the Musgraves were once again residents of Middletown, for on the 13th of August of that year "John Musgrave of Midletown in the County of Chester in Pensilvania Yeoman and Mary his wife... for and in Consideration of the Sum of Eighteen Pounds of lawfull Money of America to them payd by the s^d William Hourtin [mariner]" sold the two lots in Chester to Hourtin "Together with all the buildings ways waters Gardens backsides fences Lights, Easement rights... also with the free liberty and privilege of drawing and getting water at the well which belonged to the s^d [James] Sandelands [a former owner] in the front Street and the free use of the same well and bucket thereto belonging to draw water out of the s^d well as often as the s^d William Hourtin... shall have occasion Together also with the free use of the wharf built before the s^d Sandelands House upon Chester Creek below the bridge as fully and amply as the use of the s^d well and wharf has been held and Enjoyed by the s^d John Musgrave..."²

Next we find John Musgrave desiring to purchase and take up 600 acres of land in that portion of Chester County which later became Lancaster County. "Tis

¹ R.D. Ch., Lib.A-1, Part 2, fol.12. [This deed, dated 1712, recites the previous grant by which John Musgrave acquired his title in 1705. The James Street called for as a boundary is now Third Street (Mart.,22)]

² R.D. Ch., Lib.A-1, Part 2, fol.12.

granted to him for sixty Pounds, to be paid in 3 mo'ths this from the grant, viz., 28, 8ber, 1713.¹ "7th 8ber, 1713, a Warr't to Jno. Musgrave for 600 acres, dated 28th 8ber ordered Ibid."² Of this Myers³ says, "The first of the Irish Friends to settle in what is now Lancaster County were John Musgrave and his son, Moses Musgrave, who as early as 1713 had taken up land in the almost uninhabited region on Octoraro Creek within the present limits of Sadsbury Meeting, the father purchasing 600 acres and the son 300 acres." [It is unfortunate that such an important statement should be so corrupt in its reference to the relationship of Moses to John.] "For a decade the Musgraves were probably the only Irish Friends in Sadsbury, or indeed in all the County, there being no others mentioned in the tax lists of 1718 for either Sadsbury or Conestoga."⁴ Whitely⁵ credits the Musgraves with being the first settlers in the Sadsbury Valley.

Records in the Bureau of Land Records at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, show the 600 acres to be made up of several different tracts of land scattered over present Lancaster County. The largest of these, containing 292 acres, was located on a fork of the East Branch of Octoraro Creek called Valley Run, three miles southwest of present-day Christiana. The northeast corner of the land was about two tenths of a mile southeast of a crossroads now called Coopersville, and the tract extended to the southwest of this for a distance of about a mile and a quarter. The Pennsylvania Railroad (Atglen and Susquehanna Branch) passes nearly through the middle of the place; the present Sadsbury-Bart Township line divides it in the ratio of three to one, approximately, the larger portion being in Sadsbury. From the bed of Valley Run, the land rises 120 feet in a distance of six tenths of a mile in a northwesterly direction toward the north boundary.

It was on this land that John Musgrave settled in 1713, and is undoubtedly where he remained for many years. He obtained his patent March 1, 1737,⁶ but one account says he conveyed the old homestead to his son James and died about 1737.⁷ Actually, John did not die until 1745/6, and no deed can be found in the records of Lancaster County showing the transfer alluded to. However, in 1740, this James Musgrave (and Hannah, his wife) mortgaged the east 192 acres of the 292 acres to Daniel McConnell⁸ so there must have been a conveyance from John to James, but either the deed for it is not listed in the index of the Recorder of Deeds or it was not recorded at all.

John's will tells us that he was a resident of Sadsbury and we would readily wonder if he didn't remain on the west 100 acres of the farm all the rest of his life were it not for a plat of survey⁹ upon which this tract of land is marked, "100 acres sold by Musgrave." This deed cannot be found either, so the names of the parties thereto are unknown, and we have not been able to determine the ownership at the time of John Musgrave's death.

Fulton¹⁰ says, "John Musgrave...was a resident of the Township of Strasburg, according to the Pennsylvania Gazette of May 27th, 1736." We have not examined this issue of the Gazette, but suspect the reference is to John Musgrave, Jr.

John and Moses did not settle together on conterminous tracts, but the shortest distance between their borders was only about 130 rods, Samuel Erwin having occupied the interval. Moses' 300 acres, laid out almost as a square, was east of the 292 acres for which John acquired his warrant; Valley Run flows through the

¹ 2 P.A., XIX, 569-70 & 637.

⁶ 3 P.A., I, 100.

² Ibid.

⁷ H., Lanc., 405.

³ Myers, 159.

⁸ R. D. Lanc., Lib. A, fol. 27.

⁴ Ibid.

⁹ Bur. of Land Records, Bk. D-78, p. 17.

⁵ Fr. Lanc., LI, No. 1, 20.

¹⁰ Not. Lanc., XXVII, No. 1, 6.

southernmost portion. The northwest corner was one half a mile northeasterly along the present county highway from where Coopersville now stands. George Pierce took up all the land between Octoraro Creek and Moses' eastern boundary.

Another part of the warrant for 600 acres, dated October 28, 1713, covered 171.5 acres which was surveyed October 12, 1729.¹ It was bounded at the northwest corner by I. and J. Taylor's 1300 acres. The writer has not located this tract of land exactly, but it was probably on the northeast side of present-day State Route 896 approximately two miles southeast of the business district in the Town of Strasburg. There is a branch of Pequea Creek called Little Beaver Creek, which has a tributary called Calamus Run. If we are not greatly mistaken, the latter stream passes through the portion of the land which was on the east side of the present Paradise-Strasburg Township line. The small remainder, if any, which may have been situated in what is now Strasburg Township, probably was served by a fork of Calamus Run.

The remaining 136.5 acres of the 600 acres has not yet been located with any certainty, but it may have been situated in Lampeter Township.

Of the Musgrave family, the following was written in 1872:²

"... [They] were the first settlers in the valley of Sadsbury, Lancaster County. Their warrant bears date in the year 1713. They purchased nearly all the land in that rich valley from George and Caleb Pierce, cleared off their land, erected themselves residences, some of which stand to the present day. They were members of the [S]ociety of Friends, and attended the meetings of worship at the house of George Pierce for many years before the establishment of the meeting-house at old Sadsbury. The old Musgrave burying ground was expressly reserved by Moses Musgrave [Jr.], when, in 1747, he sold the land to Samuel Williams. It was on the southeastern part of the place, and is now on the land of Levi Scarlett. It was kept enclosed with a fence within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, but having fallen into sacrilegious hands, it was plowed up long since with the cultivated field."

On December 22, 1720, John Mathews and James, his son, were "permitted to settle near the Musgraves, at the Branches of Octoraro, and to have 200 acres each of them as soon as the Warr'ts can be signed, being recommended by the Musgraves, and allowed to settle p.J.Logan."³

By a certain indenture of lease and release bearing date on or about the 13th of March, 1722, Tobias Collet, haberdasher, Daniel Quare, watchmaker, and Henry Goldney, linen draper, all of London, granted and conveyed unto John Musgrave "of the Great Valley in the county of Chester" a tract of land situated near Conestoga Creek, then in Chester County but now in Lancaster County, containing 600 acres, plus the usual allowance for roads.⁴

Eshleman⁵ tells us that 800 acres was surveyed to Musgrave in 1716 though the recorded deed dated 1722 says 600 acres. Taylor Papers Nos. 2480 and 2488 in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania were examined by Mr. Eshleman so his information is based upon unchallengeable records. It appears, from Taylor's survey, that Musgrave relinquished the south 200 acres of the original 800-acre survey before taking title by deed.

¹ Bur. of Land Records, Bk.D-78,p.18.

² H., Lanc., 404.

³ 2 P.A., XIX, 708.

⁴ R.D. Lanc., Lib.D, fos. 533-5.

⁵ Gr. Surveys.

The land may be reached by driving east from downtown Lancaster on U. S. Route 30 a distance of about 1.7 miles to the junction of State Route 340; thence east on State Route 340 a distance of one mile to a cross road; thence northerly on the cross-road two tenths of a mile to the southwest corner of the land. From this point a car may be driven along highways located on all but the south boundary of the tract: northerly, along the west boundary, a little more than one half mile to a fork in the road; thence northeasterly on the right fork (and drive along the northwestern margin of the tract) 1.1 miles to a "T" intersection at the northernmost corner of the land; thence turn right and drive southeasterly along the northeastern boundary 1.1 miles to a turn in the road; thence southerly along the east line 0.15 of a mile to the southeast corner of the tract, which corner is less than one tenth of a mile north of State Route 772. The south margin cannot be followed by automobile.

Among the owners of adjoining tracts were Jacob Graff (early), John Graff, Hans Brand, Jacob Londus, Benjamin Witmer [Whitmore], Abraham Whitmore, and Christopher Franciscus.

Abraham Whitmore received a grant for a part of the Musgrave land on July 16, 1733,¹ and in 1740, by an indenture of lease and release dated October 10th and 11th, John conveyed 450 acres of the 600 acres unto Thomas Musgrave, one of his sons.²

In 1722, the year in which John acquired this second 600-acre tract of land, we find him taking an active part in public affairs as an official of Sadsbury,³ but as to the nature of his office nothing is known at the time of this writing.

If the chronology of this history is to be preserved, we cannot pass on without speaking briefly, at least, of the death of Moses Musgrave, brother of John, which occurred between March 5, 1726, and April 7, 1726, the date of his will and the date of its probation, respectively.⁴ Kirk Bentley Barb discusses this branch of the family rather fully in his Descendants of Joseph Mason and Debbie Ann Palmer, so it may be enough here to say that Moses' will mentions Elizabeth, his wife, and four children: Moses, Earon [Aaron], John, and Jean, a daughter; and was signed in the presence of John Musgrave, John Walter, and Caleb Pierce.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Property held June 19, 1726, "Henry Carpenter, of Conestogo, sets forth that one Henry Vinger, who some years ago settled on a parcell of Land near the Land of Herman Richman, by Isaac Taylor's appointm't, who was to have Survey'd the Land, as Henry says, but was prevented by his sudden return home, the said Vinger settled accordingly, and afterward dyed, leaving a Widdow and two Sons, who desire to have 200 Acres, but a Son of John Musgrave has since settled within that Land and Spoil'd the poor man's design. Write to Isaac Taylor about it."⁵ This land abutted the north line of John's 171.5 acres.

The minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania for the meeting of October 15, 1726, held in Philadelphia, show that divers inhabitants to the Township of Pequea in Chester County had filed a petition setting forth that the road "from Thomas Moore's towards the Township of Donnegal" had been laid out through Pequea Township over hills, swamps, and rocks and "almost one half mile in the space of three miles" to the great inconvenience of travellers and others, and praying for alteration of the route. John Musgrave and five others were appointed to view the road and make the alterations.⁶

¹R.D. Lanc., Lib.A, fol.148.

⁴Ch.W.R. A,189.

²Loc.cit., Lib.B, fos.327-9.

⁵2 P.A., XIX, 743.

³F. & C., Ch., 203.

⁶Col.Rec., III, 263; 6 P.A., XIV, 262.

The inhabitants of the upper (western) part of Chester County, lying between Octoraro Creek and the Susquehanna River, were a great distance from Chester, the county seat, where elections and court were held and the public offices were kept. They were so far away, in fact, that the arm of justice was weakened. Thieves, vagabonds, and other wicked people boldly infested these parts, counting themselves beyond the reach of law. It was almost impossible to take and secure such villains because justices and constables were not one in twenty or thirty miles, and because assistance was difficult to obtain on such occasions amongst people who would freely serve were it not for a want of ready cash to bear the charges of a journey of eighty or one hundred miles to the county jail. Cash was scarce because the settlers were far from any market, and trade among themselves was mostly by way of barter. The recovery of a small debt by civil suit was more detrimental than the loss of it because the travel involved in obtaining a writ or summons, having it served, and attending two or three courts usually amounted to three or four hundred miles. "The action Drops rather then Cause So great a Charge as would Accrue if the party be Sent to Jail, & taken from his friends (if any) who might Assist him, Run away Servants & Suspitious persons who often come this way to hide among us or Escape into the back parts of Maryland are Seldom taken up."¹ The highways were unrepaired and the bridges were unbuilt.

On February 6, 1728/9, John Musgrave, John Musgrave, Jr., Daniel Feree, Jacob Miller, Henry Carpenter, Caleb Pierce, John Walter, John Griffith, Richard Hastings, and many others petitioned the Governor of the Province for a division line to be made between the upper and lower parts of Chester County, and for the erection of a new county in the upper portion together with the privilege of electing representatives and other officials.²

At the meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, February 20, 1728/9, the "Governour informed the Board that pursuant to the Resolve of last Council, he had acquainted the House of Representatives with his Intention to Erect the upper part of the County of Chester into a separate County, ... & desired that an equal Number of the Inhabitants of the Lower & Upper Part might run the Division Line; And therefore, he was now to recommend to the Board to chuse fitt & well qualified Persons for that Service..." TIS ORDERED that Henry Hayes, Samuell Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, Philip Taylor, Elisha Gatchel, James James, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards & John Musgrave ... calling to their Assistance John Taylor, the Surveyor of Chester County, meet at some convenient place near Octoraro Creek or River, & cause a mark'd Line to be run" so as to lay off the upper part of the county into a separate county.³ They met together on March 17, 1728/9, near the head of the northern branch of Octoraro Creek and surveyed a line to the Schuylkill River. The upper (western) part was declared erected into a county by the name of Lancaster County.⁴

Of those appointed who resided within the limits of the new county — John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, and John Musgrave — Egle⁵ says, they "occupied very prominent and honorable positions in the new county for many years. They were evidently selected on account of their intelligence and worth."

Before discussing the details of Musgrave's highest personal achievement, membership in the Provincial House of Representatives, we purpose considering the underlying influences which helped to stimulate his latent powers, to evoke and strengthen his patriotic sympathies, and thus prepare and qualify him for his fu-

¹ 6 P.A., XIV, 263 et seq. ³ Momb., 113; Col. Rec., III, 345. ⁵ E., Com., II, 814.

² Ibid.

⁴ Momb., 113f.

ture work. The Musgraves of England, from whom he descended, were undoubtedly of gentle birth and good breeding for they were among the finest stock in British family antiquity, and being a younger son of so old and distinguished a family, he may have preserved some of the generous traditions of birth and breeding he had inherited. But the role of his heredity in shaping his ability, vigor, and forcefulness was not likely a significant one since these and other special traits would have been influenced to a much greater extent by the large plurality of his ancestors, paternal and maternal, who were not Musgraves, and who may or may not have been of high reputation. We cannot, therefore, well trace the influence of inheritance because these early genealogies are incomplete.¹

Of Oswin and Elizabeth Musgrave, John's parents, we know little, hardly anything directly indeed; but the little known is wholly in their favor. They probably were Quakers and brought up their children by Quaker principles, which must have been a powerful factor in the development of his beliefs and purposes into social values and responsibilities. They surely never partook of the amusements of the world, their worldly pleasures being principally of a domestic nature; calmness and quietude and abstraction from worldly thoughts were required by their religion. They may have been poor, having rented but one hundred acres in a colony where land was so inexpensive, but not without care and foresight; a beggar among Quakers would have been a phenomenon in the world. Every boy or girl of this denomination, however poor, if the discipline of the Society was kept up, received an education, and it seems clear that John Musgrave was taught painstakingly. The customs of the Quakers of that period were peculiarly favorable to the moral education of their children. When differences arose among Quakers, rather they resorted to arbitration than violence. There was rarely a disturbance of temper on account of such differences; there were no intemperate invectives or blows. If in the courts of law we have never seen the characters of these people stained by convictions for a breach of the marriage contract, or for the crime of adultery, so neither have we seen them disgraced by convictions of brutal violence, or that most barbarous of all Gothic customs, the duel.²

But his exposure to Quakerism at home with his parents was no more intense than it was in his association with his benefactor, Hollingsworth, where no doubt John's words and manners were patiently nurtured and cultivated in conformity with the discipline of the Society. In those days, every Friend watched over another for his good. There were no exceptions as to persons. Quaker masters took good care of their servants, no less care than they gave their own children if they were well grounded in their religion. But in addition to his master's constant in-

¹I am reminded of the noted Ellsworth Huntington who once said the descendants of the New England Puritans "today not only furnish leaders out of all proportion to their numbers, but are only about half as likely to become criminals or to receive public relief as are Americans of English descent in general." [Tomorrow's Children, p.31.] It is to be wondered where he located the number of authenticated pedigrees necessary to achieve statistical control in the data and scientific validity in the results of the observations thereon, when so few individuals have traced descent from all of their ancestors of Puritanic times, much less gather enough suitable material in every line to enable an honest study to be made of the eugenic selections involved. I do not think this is wise eugenics. While not of Puritan stock, the Musgraves were no less commendable, but we would not be so deceived as to attribute the outcome of our heredity almost solely to any select group of remote ancestors.

²C1., II, 54.



SETTLED ON IN 1713 BY JOHN MUSGRAVE, SR., this 292-acre grant is in Sadsbury Township in what is now Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. JAMES MUSGRAVE, SR., son of John, mortgaged 192 acres of it (the part shown in this photo) to Daniel McConnell on November 22, 1740. (Photo in 1956 by the author.)



ANOTHER VIEW of the 292 acres: looking south in the present-day lane which marks the old dividing line between the 192 acres which James Musgrave, Sr., mortgaged in 1740 (east, or left), and remaining 100 acres. (Photo in 1956 by the author.)



THIS IS THE LAND on which John Musgrave, Jr., may have lived, and is the probable birthplace of Caleb and other children. (Photo in 1956 by the author.)



THIS HOUSE, located on the land shown in the top photo, is so ancient that local historians say the original part (eastern or right side in the picture) may date from before 1740. If it does, it is certainly the home of John Musgrave, Sr., and son James. It is probable that some of James and Hannah Musgrave's children were born here. (Photographed in 1957 for the author by Mr. Ben Herr of Lebanon, Indiana.)

MAP showing the location of John Musgrave's 292 acres (hatched area, left) and Moses Musgrave's 300 acres (hatched area, right). The ancient house (picture at left) stands on the eastern part of the 292-acre farm.

fluence and example Musgrave was probably even more indebted to Hollingsworth for the privilege of residence in Robert Wade's house, for it was in this environment he had every facility for becoming personally acquainted with some of the foremost governmental and religious leaders of his time. Here Penn struggled to establish what soon became the most prosperous and richest colony in America, the Province of Pennsylvania. Lord Baltimore and other dignitaries are known to have consulted with Penn at Robert Wade's at various times. John Musgrave found in this household elements of character and culture that would be of priceless value to an imaginative boy. Curiosity and interest and the like undoubtedly prompted him to find out all he could about the treatment of the Indians, political and religious life, agriculture, trade, and a host of other topics which he may have heard discussed. Amongst such elements may be reckoned his firmness of nerve and fibre as well as the ethical strength required for leadership.

When he began his service in the Provincial Assembly he was about 63 years old, an age senior to most, if not all, of his fellow legislators. He held the distinction of being among the first to arrive in the colony; in all probability he had lived there longer than any of his colleagues, and had personal knowledge of as many of the colonial governors, commissioners, and other officials as any man then living. He had observed the growth of the province almost from its foundation and had actively participated in its governmental affairs. He had lived in the coastal areas and in the thinly inhabited interior of Pennsylvania and knew well the problems peculiar to each. It is certain that he was almost without money after serving Hollingsworth for four years to repay his passage to America, but his youthful vigor and intelligence soon told in his favor. He so advanced in material prosperity that the land he had owned eventually totalled well over 1500 acres.

John Musgrave commenced his term as a Member of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania at an Assembly held in Philadelphia October 14, 1730. The House consisted of thirty members in all, Lancaster County being represented by four of these, or two-fifteenths of the whole number: John Musgrave, John Wright, Thomas Edwards, and George Stuart.¹

The full record of John Musgrave's participation in the affairs of the Provincial Assembly are more than adequate to embellish his biography. The first committee on which he served was ordered to bring in a Bill concerning the Representation from the Magistrates of the City of Philadelphia. William Webb, William Allen, and John Kinsley also served on the committee.²

Next we find him with a grievance for not having been paid his wages for attendance in the House, or his travel expenses. The Minutes of the House session read as follows: ³

"It was represented to the House, on the Part of several Members for the County of Lancaster, that whereas in Pursuance of divers Acts of Assembly of this Province, and by the Order of the House, Certificates, under the Hand of Mr. Speaker, had issued to the Commissioners and Assessors of the said County, directing the payment of certain Sums of Money, as well for Wages due to the Members for their Service and Attendance in the House, as for their traveling Charges in coming to and returning from the same; which Certificates had been laid before the said Commissioners and Assessors, and Payment of the Sums therein respectively contained had been demanded; notwithstanding which, the said Commissioners and Assessors did absolutely refuse to pay the Money allowed for travelling Charges, on Pretence that the same was not due; and had also in several Respects treated the said Members with great Indignity: It was thereupon moved, that in regard the

¹ 8 P.A., III, 2037.

² *Ibid.*, 2070.

³ *Ibid.*, 2100-1.

said Commissioners and Assessors had behaved themselves in high Contempt of the House, by disputing what had been before settled and determined by a solemn Vote, and peremptorily refusing their Obedience to the Order of the House, the Serjeant at Arms might be sent to take the Offending Parties into Custody, and bring them to answer such their Contempt at the Bar of this House; and, after some Debate thereupon, referred to further Consideration; then the House adjourned till To-morrow Morning at Nine a Clock."

The Governor of the Province at this time was Patrick Gordon whom Musgrave had the pleasure of knowing personally, as the following records will show:¹

"The House took into Consideration that Part of the Governor's Message that recommends to the House the making some further Provision against selling Rum to the Indians; and, after divers Propositions and Debates thereupon,

"Ordered, That Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Musgrave wait upon the Governor, and acquaint him, that, as to the first Part of his Honour's Message, the House have come to a Resolve which, they hope will be to his satisfaction; but as to the second Part, the House having maturely weighted and considered the Laws now in Being, to restrain the Selling Rum to the Indians, are at a Loss what further Provision they can make therein, that will answer the End proposed: But if the Governor hath any Thing to lay before them, that may give them further Information, they will readily enter into Consideration of the same."

At three o'clock in the afternoon, "Mr. Taylor and Mr. Musgrave report, they delivered to the Governor the Message given them in Charge by the House this Morning, and that his Honour was pleased to say, if any Thing occurred to him on that Head, proper to be communicated to the House, he would, in due Time, lay the same before them."

Gov. Gordon's letter to the House, dated August 5, 1731, referred to "a most unfortunate late Accident in the chief Family of our Delaware Indians, be Means of that pernicious Liquor Rum."

In another instance, it was ordered "That John Kinsey, and John Musgrave, wait upon the Governor, and acquaint him, that the House hath agree to the Amendments, and inclines to adjourn, if he hath nothing further to lay before them: Who return, and report, they delivered their Message accordingly."²

On other occasions, Musgrave was ordered to wait on the Governor to find if he had anything to lay before the Assembly.³

At the Assembly commencing October 14, 1731, John Musgrave and others chose as their Speaker, Andrew Hamilton, Esq.⁴

It was inevitable that the votes in the House should be influenced by the strong religious convictions of Musgrave and other Representatives embracing the Quaker faith. Insistence upon simplicity of expression in official communications, in conformity with the discipline of Friends, is reflected in these proceedings:⁵

"The Committee for drawing up the several Addresses to the King, Lords and Commons, in Conjunction with the Governor's Council, report the same to the House, which were read, Paragraph by Paragraph, and debated, and

"Ordered, upon the question, to be engrossed, N.C.D.

"Saving to the Members of this House who are of the People called Quakers,

¹ 8 P.A., III, 2105-06.

² Ibid., 2133.

³ Ibid., 2133-34.

⁴ Ibid., 2124.

⁵ Ibid., 2133.

and heartily concur in the Substance of the said Addresses, their Exceptions as to the Stile."

In the light of his religion, which was opposed to capital punishment, it seems strange that John Musgrave should have served on a committee of three ordered to bring in a bill to "inflict the Pains of Death on such persons as shall be legally convicted of Horse-stealing and Shop-lifting."¹ A short time later, "The House, according to Order, resumed the Consideration of the Bill for Amendment of the Law for punishing Grand and Petit Larceny; and, after some Debate, the same was, upon the Question, Committed to Mr. Kearsley, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Musgrove."²

Musgrave's last visit with the Governor was for the purpose of delivering the bill to repeal the Hemp Act.³

John was one of many who bought land in Pequea, now Strasburg Township, from Amos Stettle before 1734,⁴ and as already shown, the Musgraves were interested in improving the highways in that region. When Bart was formed from Sadsbury Township in 1743, the new division line was described as beginning at Aaron Musgrove's road near the coppermines at the Strasburg Township line where it divides with Sadsbury. Aaron was a son of Moses. "The Musgraves gave their name to a road which led from the present village of West Enterprise to the vicinity of Eden" a short distance northeast of the city of Lancaster.⁵

Out of the long-lived and regrettable contest between Pennsylvania and Maryland over the position of the common boundary separating the two colonies, came at least one benefit which otherwise might never have been conferred upon us. Great stacks of records of historical and genealogical value, the likes of which may seldom be found in any other single act of litigation, resulted from the many years of almost constant inquiry by both sides, and these have been preserved. Though the affair was finally settled more than two decades later when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed the line, the disagreement was intense during the late years of John Musgrave's life. As already stated, Musgrave and many other ancient residents of both colonies were called upon to make formal declarations before the tribunals pursuing the investigation. The Hollingsworths were among them; their testimony bore on many things, one of which was the event of Col. Talbot's lodging with Valentine Hollingsworth while Musgrave was there. The record is most interesting and recounts in detail the conversations of the incident.

Some of John Musgrave's testimony has already been given herein. The balance of it engages our attention and curiosity but it is too space-filling for publication. The following should be sufficient to give a view of the type of subjects upon which he was examined, and of his knowledge of local history and geography:

"John Musgrave, our Witness, but cross-examined, born in 1667, [Lib.H. fol.34.
Int.4. fol.36.]

"That he knew a small Log-Fort, that was built, after the running Colonel Talbot's Line, about four or five Miles to the North-Westerly of Newcastle, and on the North-West side of Christiana Creek, by the Direction of Lord Baltimore, or Colonel Talbot, as the Affirmant has heard, and was maintained, for some short time, by People from Maryland."⁶

¹ 8 P.A., III, 2135.

² Ibid., 2138.

³ Ibid., 2138.

⁴ Rupp Lanc. & Y., 77; cf. Momb., 414.

⁵ E. & E., Part II, 893.

⁶ 2 P.A., XVI, 725.

"John Musgrave, our Witness also, but cross-examined, [Lib.H. fol.34. Int.1. add. fol.38.]

"Knows something of Susquehannah River. Is not acquainted with the mouth of it, but believes it falls into Chesapeake Bay. He knows four Ferries upon the said River, some of which he believes lie to the Northwards, and some to the Southwards, of the City of Philadelphia: But is unacquainted with the lower Parts of said River. That the said River is, (where he is acquainted with it) generally about one Mile wide. Has heard that the said River is, sometimes, fordable, both to the Southward and Northward of Philadelphia.

"So that, as long as there are Ferries at this River, that our Commissioners were not obliged to swim over it, there could not possibly be any other Inconvenience in going down to Joppa, in order to fix a Center in the middle of Newcastle Town. For this notable Examination is to be used to that purpose."¹

The following is a copy of John Musgrave's will, together with the probate thereof, as it appears in Will Record 1, No. 109, in the Register of Wills office, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania:²

"JOHN MUSGRAVE

"Deceased

"IN the Name of God Amen this 18th of febreury 1745/6.

I John Musgrave of Sadsbery & County of Lanchaster & provance of penfylvenia being sick & weak of body of perfite mind & Memory thanks be Given unto Almighty God therefor Calling unto Mind Ye Mortality of my body 7 yt. it is apointed for all Men once to Dye Do meak & Ordain this my last Will & testament Yt is to say princely & first of all I Recomend my Soul unto ye hands of God yt Give it & my Body to ye Earth to be buried in a Christen Lik & Decent manner at ye Discretion of my Execut. and as for such worldly Estat as it hath plased God in this life to blifs me with I give Devise and Despos of in ye following manner and form Item I Order that all my just Debts and funeral Charg be Reived & payed out of my Estat

ITEM I Give and bequeath unto my Son John Musgrave my Mear and all my Wear- ing apperel Except my great Coat and one pear of Sather briches to him his Heirs and afigns forEver

ITEM I Give and bequeath unto my Son James Musgrave the Sume of three pounds ten Shillings Due by Bound by him to me payable 1740 to be Delivered to him Clear of Chearg to him his Heirs and afigns for ever.

ITEM I Give and bequeath unto my Son Thomas Musgrave a Warrant for 100 Acres of Land and fifty of it paid for and my Great Coat to him his Heirs and afigns forever: and alfo that my bellows tongs fire Shovel and tee pote and Candlestick be Equally Divided between him & my Son Abrham

ITEM I give and bequeath unto my Son Abrham Musgrave all that he owes me Except five pounds to hims his Heirs and afsigns for Ever

I Give and bequeath unto my Son in Law John foree one Shilling

I Give and bequeath unto my Son in Law Thomas Powel one Shilling

I Give and bequeath unto my Son in Law John Grifeth one Shilling

I Give and bequeath unto my Son in Law Benjamin Miller one Shilling

I Give and bequeath unto my Son in Law Theophelous owen one Shilling

I Give and bequeath unto my Doghter Sara owen My bed and bedfpearl one bolster two pair blankets two Sheets and one Ruge and my trunk.

I Give and bequeath unto my two doghters Ester Grifeth and Martha Miller my pillows and Cases and Cortens and valans and the Remender of my Sheets to be

¹2 P.A., XVI, 774. ²f (old style letter "s") is denoted by letter f.

Equally Devided bewtixt them

"AND I do Order that all that remains after those Debrs and Legefees are payed and Discharged shall be equally devided among all my Doghters and that my Doghter Marys Doghters shall have their Mothers part to be Equally Devided among them

"I do Constitut meak and ordain my two Sons thomas Musgrave and Abraham Musgrave to be my only and soel Excutors of this my Last will and testament and I do hearby Disallow Revock and Defanoll all and Every other former wills Legefsies and Executors by me in any wise befor this time willed and bequeathed Retefeing and Confirming this and no other to be my Last will and testament in witnes whereof I have unto these presents Sete too my hand and Seal the day and year above written John musgrave (SEAL)

"Signed Sealed published prounounced and declared by me John Musgrave to be my Last will and testmen in presents of Calvin Cooper, George Lenard Juner Samll. Irwin

"LANCASTER fs 24 March 1745 6 Then personally appeared Samuel Irwin & Geo. Lenard Jun. two of the Witneses of the within [w]ritten Will the s. Samuel Irwin on his Oath & the s. Geo. Lenard Jun. on his Solemn Affirmation declared they were present & Saw & heard John Musgrave the Testator Sign Seal publish & declare the within Writing to be his last Will & Teftament & that at the doing thereof he was of sound & perfect Mind & memory to the best of their Knowledge & Beleif.

Before Tho. Cookson Dep. Regr.

"I DO Certify that the above is a true Copy of the original Will and Probate thereof now remaining in my Office having entered the same and examined it with the original this 28th day of May 1754."

The Minutes of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, 12-6-1737 to 9-17-1783, page 35, tells us that on the third day of the first month of 1745/6 (that is, March 3, 1746, New Style), James Musgrave, one of John Musgrave's sons, did not attend the meeting by reason of his father's weakness. Therefore, John Musgrave died between March 3, 1745/6, and March 25, 1745/6, the latter being the date on which his will was proved.

Issue of John Musgrave and Mary Misgrave¹ (order uncertain):

- i. JOHN MUSGRAVE, JR.; may have died in 1748, but at least by 1755; m.(1) 1-16-1727 Christian Linerd [Lenard, Leonard] at Caleb Pierce's house in Sadsbury Township;² m.(2) Mary____ contrary to the discipline of Friends, for which he was disowned 5-30-1737 by the New Garden Mo. Mtg.³ He served on the first grand jury of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in Nov. 1730.⁴ We have not determined if he was the John Musgrave of Leacock

¹With namesakes so common in those days, the name Oswin is conspicuously absent from this list. If there was a son of that name, he must have died young. But John Musgrave, having spent so much of his childhood away from home, had little chance to enjoy a true father-son relationship and, hence, become intimately acquainted with his father, Oswin Musgrave.

²Minutes, New Garden Mo. Mtg. ³Ibid.: "Sadsbury preparative Meeting informs yt John Musgrave Jun^r is married out of y^e Unity of friends (by y^e priest)." [Myers, 213.] ⁴Momb., 124; H. Lanc., 405.

Township, laborer, who made his will on March 15, 1747/8 (probated December 19, 1748), which mentions his two sisters Mary and Elizabeth and his brother Mathen, and appoints his only friend Samuel Jackson executor.¹ Issue² (order uncertain):

- a. Caleb Musgrave, the elder son; of whom more later.
- b. Joseph Musgrave; minor child in 1755.
- c. Sarah Musgrave; minor child in 1755.
- d. Ann Musgrave; minor child in 1755.
- e. Lydia Musgrave; minor child in 1755; m. 4-29-1761 Samuel Read.
- f. Mary Musgrave; was above the age of 14 on December 4, 1753.

ii. JAMES MUSGRAVE was born about 1700-10; married on the 13th day of the 4th month 1739, at Londongrove, Hannah Cox, daughter of Thomas Cox and Sarah (Buzby) Cox; of whom more later.

iii. THOMAS MUSGRAVE, who, by an indenture of Lease and Release dated the 10th and 11th days of October in 1740, was granted 450 acres of land by his father.³ This land was situated in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a part of 600 acres granted to Thomas' father on the 13th day of March 1722.⁴ (See p. 50.) Thomas conveyed 225 acres of this land to his brother, Abraham Musgrave, in 1743.⁵ and on the 31st of July 1747, Thom-

¹We think John Musgrave, Jr., is the John Musgrave who was assessed for 3s. on the 1751 tax list for Strasburg Township. [G. & B., 11.] The will referred to reads as follows: "JOHN MUSGRAVE (SEAL) Deceased IN the Name of God Amen; The fifteenth day of March in the Year of our Lord 1747/8 I John Mofgrave of Lecock in the County of Lancaefter and Province of Pennfilveania Leabour being Vearly Sick and Weeck in body but of perfect Mind and Memory, Thancks be given unto God therefore Caulling unto mind the Mortallity of my body and that it is appointed for all men once to dye, Do make this my Last Will and Testament; That is to say principally & first of all I Give and Recommend my Soul to Gods disposal that Gave it: And for my Body I Rcommend it to the Earth to be Buried in a desant & Chistian Manner; and as touching the Goods and Chattels that it hath pleased God to blefs me with. I Give and Devise & Dispose of the same in the followin Manner & form. IMPRIMIS It is my Will and I do order That all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be paid and Satisfied first of all. ITEM I Give and bequeath unto Mary my Sister & to Elizabeth my Sister; and Mathen Mofgrave my brother; the remender after all Charges is paid as Above to be Eaqually divided amongst them three above named. ITEM I Likewise Do institute make and Ordain my onely frind Samuel Jackson Sole Executor of this my Last Will and Teftament Ratifing and Conferming this and no other to be my Last Will & Testament in Witnefs whereof I have hereunto Sett my Hand and Seal the Day and Year above written. John Musgrave (SEAL). Signed Sealed published pronounced and Decleared by the said John Mofgrave as his last Will and Testament in the Presents of us the Subscribers Viz.Geo. Mendenhall Caleb Jackson." [Lanc. W.R.A, No.160.]

²Lanc. O.Ct.Rec., 1742-60.

³R.D. Lanc., Lib.B, fos.327-29.

⁴Loc. cit., Lib.D, fos.533-35.

⁵Loc. cit., Lib.B, fos.154-59.

as Musgrave and Hannah, his wife, granted $25\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Abraham Whitmore.¹ A manuscript entitled Friends Meeting Records of Berks County, Pennsylvania, 1737-1899, by John E. Eshelman, pages 238-39,² states that Hannah was a daughter of John and Eleanor (Martin) Scarlet, and that she married Thomas Musgrave in April, 1743, at Robeson Meeting. After Thomas Musgrave died, Hannah married 6-26-1766 William Hiddings [or Iddings], son of William and Mary. Thomas Musgrave's will,³ an interesting doc-

¹R.D. Lanc., Lib.A, fos.139-41. The legal description in this instrument is absurd.

²In the Library of the Hist. Soc. of Berks County, Reading. Mr. Eshelman's statement in the MS that Thomas Musgrave was a son of Abraham and Gainor (Jones) Musgrave is surely an error.

³—"THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Deceased. IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Thomas Mufgrave of the Township of Lampeter in the County of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania Being Weak in Body but of Sound and Perfect mind and Memory Blefsed be Almighty God for the Same Do make and Publish this my last Will and Testament in Manner and form following that is to Say First I Order and derect that after my Deces my body be buryed in a Decent and Christian Like manner at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter Named ITEM I order that all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be paid ITEM I give and bequeath to my Well beloved Wife Hannah the best bed in my House with the Furniture; and the Chest of Draws with one Horse Two Cows and one Thurd Part of the Value of all the Remainder of my Estate Both Real and Parfonal forever ITEM I Give and bequeath to my Son Thomas Mufgrave the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be paid to him when he shall a rive at the Age of Twenty one Years ITEM I give and bequeath to my Son Wm. Mufgrave the Sum of Twenty one Pounds to be paid to him when hee Shall a rive at the Age of Twenty one Years ITEM I give and bequeath the Remainder of the Vallue of my Estate both Real and Perfonal to be Equally Devided amongst all my Children Namely Mary, Elenor, Thomas, Hannah, William, and Rachel and as I have Reafon to believe that my Wife Hannah is wiht Child I order and Derect that if it is born alive and lives to the age of one whole year that it have a Equal Share or Childe Part with the Rest of my Children as Last Devided, ITEM I order and Derect that as Soon as Mayor Conveniantly Can be after my Deces's that all my Lands and Tennaments Goods and Chattles be disposed of Sold & Distributited In Manner aforesaid by my Executors hereafter Named, the Childrens Parts being put to Interest Towards the Bringing them up and Schooling, they being Small, and the Remaining Part or Parts to be paid to them and each of them after all Charges paid as thay Shall a rive to the Age of Twenty one Years Item and Laftly I Do hereby Appoint my Loveing Brother Abraham Mufgrave With my Friend James Webb Senor To be my Sole Executors of this my Last Will and Testament with full Power to dispose of all my Real estate where I Now Live or any other Estate of Mine with as full Power to Transfer, make over by Deed or otherwise in as full and Ample a Maner as I Culd or might have done for the Ufeis aforesaid while Liveing Hereby Revoking all former Wills by me made IN WITNEFS whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the Tenth Day of the Sixth Month Called June in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and fifty nine. Thomas Musgrave (SEAL)

"SIGNED SEALED PUBLIFHED and Declared by the above Named Thomas Musgrave to be his last Will and Testament in the prefence of us who have hereunto Subfcribed our Names as Witnefsis in the Prefence of the Testator John Griffith Esther Griffith Thomas Glen." [Lanc. W.R.B, No.405.]

ument, was made June 10, 1759, and was probated May 11, 1762. Issue:

- a. John Musgrave, b. 2-23-1744; d. 6-10-1745.
- b. Mary Musgrave, b. 8-30-1745; d. 10-30-1766; m. 5-15-1765 David Jackson.
- c. Eleanor Musgrave, b. 8-23-1747; d. 12-15-1766; unmarried.
- d. Thomas Musgrave, Jr., b. 12-6-1749; d. 6-14-1759.
- e. Hannah Musgrave, b. 12-7-1751; d. 4-5-1775; m. 4-26-1770 Moses Coates.
- f. William Musgrave, b. 4-20-1754; d. 11-8-1766.
- g. Rachel Musgrave, b. 11-29-1756; d. 2-28-1763.
- h. Abraham Musgrave, the unborn child mentioned in his father's will; b. 7-17-1759; d. 3- -1775.

- iv. ABRAHAM MUSGRAVE,¹ a resident of Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; acquired 225 acres of land from his brother, Thomas Musgrave, in 1743; and is said to have removed to Darby near Philadelphia in 1749.² Issue (information incomplete and doubtful):
 - a. John Musgrave (?).
- v. ESTHER MUSGRAVE married 5-18-1728 John Griffith of Sadsbury, and resided in Leacock Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. On December 23, 1757, Esther and her husband granted unto Thomas Musgrave and James Webb, yeomen, guardians over Ann and Lydia Musgrave (orphan and minor children of John Musgrave, Jr., deceased), 100 acres of land in Leacock Township on the south side of Mill Creek between Rudolph Furr on the west and Adam Miller on the east.³ No attempt has been made in this work to find a record of their children, if any.
- vi. ELIZABETH MUSGRAVE married Thomas Powell.⁴ A hasty search of the records failed to locate this family with any certainty. The only Thomas Powells met with was one living in Maryland in the 1740's who testified concerning the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary question, and another who, with his wife Elizabeth, resided in Huntington Township, York County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1750. The latter Thomas had a son named John who married Ann, daughter of John Todd of New London Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.⁵

¹Not to be confused with Abraham Musgrave (who had Abraham Musgrave, Jr., his only child) whose father, Thomas Musgrave, died at sea on a return voyage to America from England in 1699, and whose widowed mother, Hannah, married David Price. (See page 44, footnote 1.)

²H., Lanc., 405.

³R.D. Lanc., Lib.E, fos.209-11.

⁴Their names appear on the marriage certificate of James Musgrave and Hannah Cox signed at the Londongrove Meeting October 27, 1739. [Min., New Garden Mo. Mtg., 1718-1768, p.255.]

⁵Honey Brook (Pa.) Herald, January 22, 1942.

vii. MARY MUSGRAVE, who evidently was dead by 1745,¹ married John Feree² and resided in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Issue³ (order uncertain):

- a. Solomon Feree, the elder son.
- b. Moses Feree.
- c. Mary Feree, m. John Smith.
- d. Elizabeth Feree, m. John Taylor.
- e. Martha Feree, m. Valentine Myer.
- f. Sarah Feree, m. Peter Myer.
- g. Esther Feree, m. Andrew White.

viii. SARAH MUSGRAVE, married (1) Theophilus Owen; married (2) Comb. Issue of Sarah (Musgrave) Owen and Theophilus Owen (order uncertain):

- a. Thomas Owen, d. 1830.
- b. John Owen.
- c. Richard Owen.
- d. James Owen.
- e. Mary Owen.

ix. MARTHA MUSGRAVE, married (1) 3-21-1724 John Walter, b. 1697, son of Godwin Walter and Elizabeth (Saugurst) Walter;⁴ married (2) 10th mo. 7, 1738, Benjamin Miller, b. 6th mo. 4, 1717, son of Gayen Miller and Margaret Miller.⁵ Issue, if any, are unknown to the writer.

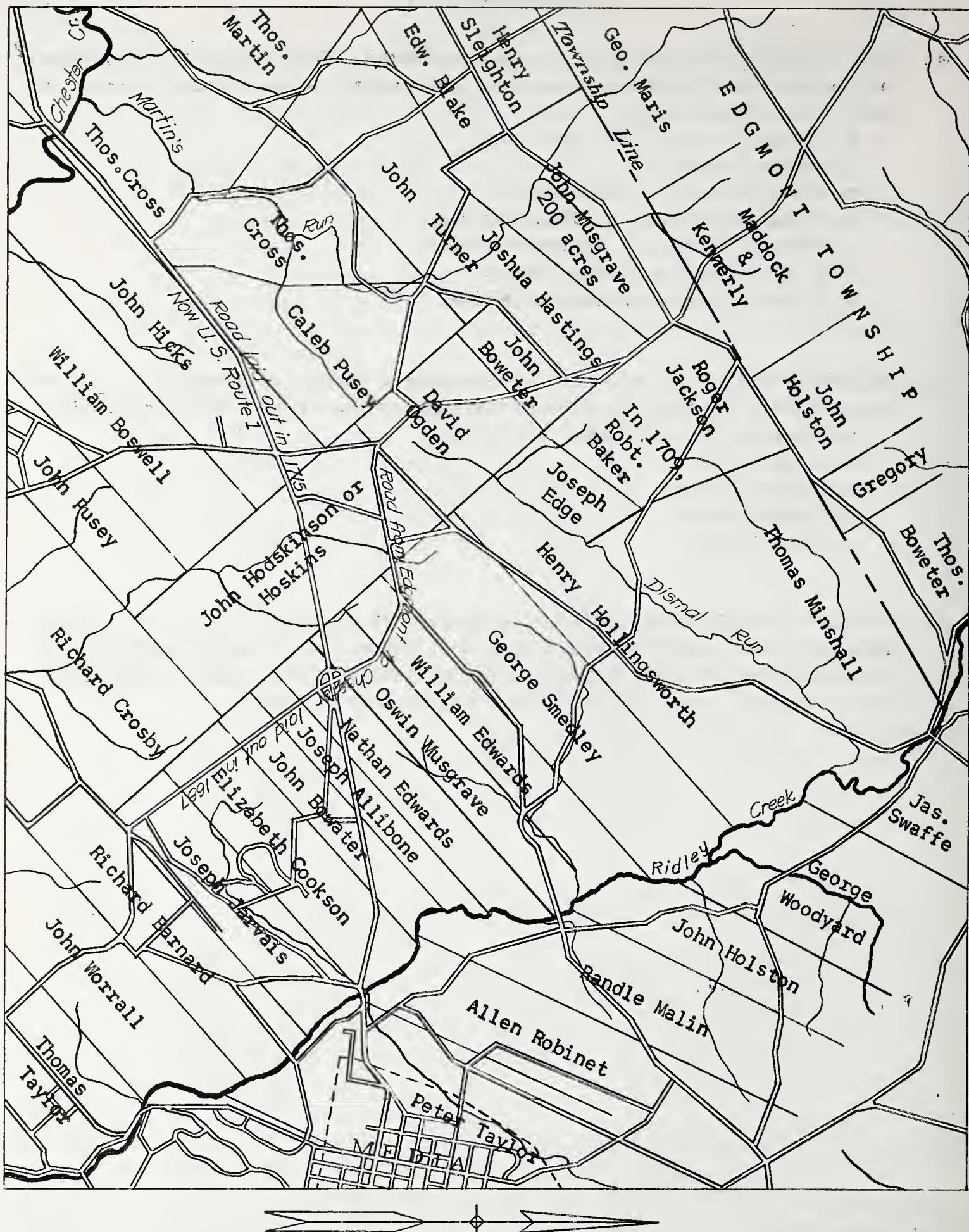
¹ Cf. her father's will.

² For some interesting genealogy of the Feree family, see Rupp, Lanc.

³ R.D. Lanc., Lib.E, fos.27-33.

⁴ John Walter's sister, Mary, married Caleb Pierce; John's sister, Sarah, m. (1) Gainer Pierce, Caleb's brother.

⁵ Myers, 326.



MAP OF A PART OF MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP in Chester County (now in Delaware County), Pennsylvania, showing the lands of Oswin and John Musgrave in relation to some neighboring owners. Highways indicated are present-day routes, many of which did not exist in early times. Media, the seat of Delaware County, was established comparatively late. Scale of map: Two inches equal one mile.

JAMES MUSGRAVE

III. JAMES³ MUSGRAVE (John,² Oswin¹), farmer, and co-founder of the Quaker branch of Musgraves in North Carolina, was born about 1700-10 in what is now Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a son of John and Mary Musgrave. The details of his early life are but scanty; the first incident of sufficient importance to merit any notice, in the records which have survived to the present time, appears in the minutes of the New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends in Pennsylvania.¹ From a genealogical standpoint, our main interest is in the value of this record as a source of knowledge from which the period of James Musgrave's birth may be fairly reckoned, the significance of his behavior being secondary:

At New Garden, 12 Mo. 25, 1726/7, "Sadsbury Preparative Meeting made a Complaint against James Musgrave Son of Jn^o Musgrave of Sadsbury for Strikeing a Servant man of Caleb Perces [Peirce's, Pierce's] the which he Seems to Justifie therefore this meeting appoints Samll Miller & Caleb Perse to Endeavour to bring him to a Sence of his Evill Action and to give an account to the next meeting; and that he be there also."

1727, 1 Mo. 25: The Friends appointed to speak to James Musgrave give an account that they could not bring him to a sense of his fault; therefore, Samuel Jones is desired to speak to him... to be at our next meeting.

1727, 2 Mo.: Samuel Jones reported that James Musgrave said he would be there, but was not.

1727, 3 Mo.: (Much the same report.)

1727, 4 Mo.: ... finally Friends reported that they had brought him to a sense of his evil action and that "he hath sent a paper to this Meeting condemning his action."

James must have been young and it is regrettable that his age cannot be estimated more precisely from these minutes. As to the age to be reached before a Meeting could make a youth responsible for his actions contrary to Discipline, the Discipline (then called Advices, in use 1719-1747) does not say;² however, the evidence in countless entries from many meetings seems to show that it corresponded with the age at which he attained his majority. In the minutes of the early meetings, the description "a minor" was used often in cases of child apprenticeship, care of orphans, removal (when with parents or other adult persons whose names appear), and so forth. In an instance considered so seriously as was James Musgrave's, it seems probable that this designation would have been used had he been but a mere child.

¹Minutes for the period 1718-1746, R.S. 633, p.107ff. Cf. Myers, 228.

²A copy is preserved at the Department of Records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia 6, Penna.

It is likely he was 21 years or older, but at least over 16, so that the year of his birth could not have been later than 1710, and was very probably in 1705 or before. His marriage in 1739, and the fact that he is believed to have become the father of several children, preclude any notion that he may have been much more than a youth at the time of the incident of 1726. No previous marriages appear to have been recorded, so in the light of the average life expectancy of that period, matrimony in his case must have been regarded as having taken place extraordinarily late as compared with usual customs. From an analysis of these indications, with particular weight being given to his fatherhood after 1739, the year 1700 is selected as the early limit of our estimated period of Musgrave's birth. It is entirely possible, though not probable, that he was born before this.

On the 28th of the 2nd month (April), 1739, at the Londongrove Meeting,¹ James Musgrave, son of John Musgrave of Sadsbury, and Hannah Cox (born September 26, 1721),² daughter of Thomas Cox and Sarah (Buzby) Cox, declared their intention to marry. James was ordered to bring a certificate for himself to the next meeting, and Ann Jackson and Elizabeth Pusey were appointed in inquire.

"At a Monthly Meeting of Sadsbury held at Leacock the 7th of the 3^d M^o 1739 ... The Friends appointed to prepare a Certificate for James Musgrave produced one which was approved of and signed."³

The next Londongrove Meeting was held the 26th day of the 3rd mo., 1739, at New Garden. James and Hannah announced their marriage intentions the second time, and Alexander Underwood, John Cooke, Ann Jackson, and Eleanor Cooke were appointed to oversee.⁴

The wedding took place the 13th day of the 4th mo., 1739, at the Londongrove Meeting House. The certificate prepared at the time is a most interesting paper, and in accordance with the good Discipline of those days, it bears the signatures of all friends and relatives who were in attendance, as the following copy shows:

"WHEREAS James Musgrave son of John Musgrave of Sadbury in ye County of Lancaster & province of Pensilvenia & Hannah Cox Daughter of Thomas Cox belonging to Londongrove Meeting in Chester County & province afores^d having Declared their Intentions of Marriage with Each other before Several mol^y Meetings of ye Christian people Called Quakers at Newgarden & Londongrove in ye County afores^d according to ye good order used among them & having Consent of parents & fr^{ds} Concerned their s^d proposals of Marriage were allowed by ye s^d Meetings: NOW these are to Certifie whome it may Concern y^t for ye full accomplishing their s^d Intentions this: 13th day of ye 4th moth in ye year of our Lord: 1739: they ye s^d James Musgrave & hannah Cox appeared in a publick Assembly of ye s^d people at their publick Meeting house in Londongrove & ye s^d James Musgrave taking ye s^d Hannah Cox by

¹ Min., New Garden Mo. Mtg., 1718-1768, p.250. (Copy at Gen. Soc. of Pa.)

² Ancient paper found by the writer in the Bible of Thomas Cox (Hannah's father) which was printed by D. Leach, London, 1726; now in possession of Mr. Ed. J. Cox of Clarkton, North Carolina.

³ Min., Sadsbury Mo. Mtg., 12-6-1737 to 9-17-1783, p.7. (Copy at Swarthmore College.)

⁴ Min., New Garden Mo. Mtg., 1718-1768, p.251 [not indexed].

y^e hand did in a Solemn maner Declare Openly y^t he took y^e s^d Hannah Cox to be his wife promising with y^e Lords assistance to be unto her a faithfull & Loving husband untill Death Should Separate them, & then & there in y^e s^d Assembly y^e s^d Hannah Cox in like maner did openly Declare y^t she took y^e s^d James Musgrave to be her husband promising with y^e Lords assistance to be unto him a faithfull & Loving Wife till Death should separate them (or words to y^t Effect) Moreover they y^e s^d James Musgrave & Hannah Cox, she according to y^e Custom of Marriage Assuming y^e Name of her husband as a further Confirmation thereof Did unto these presents sett their hands -

James Musgrave
Hannah Musgrave

"And we who were present in y^e s^d Assembly at ye solemnizing of ye s^d Marraige & Subscription as Witnesses thereunto Do under write our Names y^e day and year above Mentioned:

John Smith	Ann Jackson	Thomas Cox
Joshua Johnson	Jane Fincher	Sarah Cox
John Fincher	Mary Passmore	Tho ^s Musgrave
Alizander Underwood	Eliz: Jackson	Abra: Musgrave
John Cooke		Mary Musgrave
Benj ^a Owen		Tho ^s Powell
Sam ^l Jackson		Eliz. Powell
Tho ^s Jackson		John Griffeth
Tho ^s Jackson Jun ^t		Mary Terl
Jonathan Jackson		John Musgrave
Ezekiel Harlan		Solomon Griffith
Alex: Mode		James Lenard
Tho ^s Cain		Will ^m Lenard
Will ^m Young		Mary Hayes
Rich ^d Clark		John Smith
Henry Chalfant		Rich ^d Cox ^{ll}
John Bealy		
Jonathan Fincher		
John Dennis		

At Londongrove, the 30th of the 4th month, 1739, the marriage of James Musgrave and Hannah Cox was reported orderly,² and at New Garden the 29th of the 7th month, 1739, Hannah requested a certificate [probably addressed to the Sadsbury Meeting confirming her identity as a Friend]. Susanna Fincher and Sarah Johnson were appointed to inquire.³ The certificate was signed at Londongrove the 27th of the 8th month, 1739.⁴

James Musgrave was evidently a man of energy with the knowledge and ability requisite for pushing his fortune with fair success as a farmer. It is by no means

¹ Marriage Certificates, New Garden Mo. Mtg., 1704-1765, R.S. 675, p.119¹₂. (Original at Department of Records, loc. cit.) Cf. Chester Mo. Mtg. Records, pp.375 and 361, deposited at the Gen. Soc. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

² Min., New Garden Mo. Mtg., 1718-1768, p.252 [not indexed].

³ Ibid., p.254.

⁴ Ibid., p.255.

improbable that he became a landed proprietor and a man of rising position and influence, and that he was able to extend his business operations, though whether always with due prudence and foresight may be fairly questioned. To a man of his sanguine and somewhat impetuous temper the increase of wealth was probably by no means an unmixed good. But for some years, at all events, he was able to maintain a prosperous state without any suggestion of his faintly discernable defect of character appearing upon the official records which now exist, and all of his ventures appear for a time to have turned out well.

The first recorded fact in his long history of lawsuits is found upon the earliest extant dockets of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County.¹ As early as 1732 the caption "William Smith v James Musgrave" appears. A later docket entry reads,

"James Musgrave assignee of Sarah [?Hovel] assignee of John [?Bronner] Jonathan Britton" "August y^e 4th 1736 James Holms £10 James Holms Spb for y^e Defd^t delivers him up & he is Discharged.
the Defd^t app^r Impl & rule - Court May Term 1736 Judgmt by Nil dicit August Term 1736. And the Defd^t by his petition to this Court Sets forth that he is in Execution for the above Debt & Costs amounting to Eleven pounds Seventeen Shillings & nine pence And having nowhere withal to pay the Same prays he may be Sold in Discharge of the Same. Ordred & adjudgd p Cur that y^e Said Jonathan Britain Serve the S^d Pltff James Musgrave or his assigns One Year from the fourth day of this Instant in full Discharge of the Same."

The docket for August, 1738, contains the following:

"appeal. C Mary Dougherty
v
89 Ross James Musgrave" } The Defd^t ap^s by John Ross
Henry Guy in £20 that y^e Defd^t
presents his appeal with Effect
Nov^r Referred to Robert Barber David Jones & Andrew
Douglass or any two of them who are to audit the Same
& report their proceedings to next Court
Feb^y and now on Report of the auditors Judgmt the pltf recover[sic]
four pounds two Shill^s according to the Justices Judgmt with Costs
of Suit. Debt & Costs Satisfied."

In the same docket, under date of November, 1738, he is named defendant in an action for damages. In this case, as in the others, the basement of the court house in Lancaster was searched for original papers² but nothing earlier than 1749, 1750-1751, was found, so we know little of the nature of the complaints filed.

¹ Prothonotary's office.

² We are indebted to Mr. M. Luther Heisey, Professional Genealogist, and Mr. Fred Oren, Deputy Prothonotary, for their assistance in this.

"Calder
 Sum: Henry Conder Sums Serv^d Ross ap^s for ye Defd^t Imp & rule
 5 rule to give Security for Costs next term or non pross
 K.Ross James Musgrave Feb: 1738 Cont May Term 1739 rule to file Nar by next
 Calder Security for Costs term or non pros.
 Nar filed Aug^t 10th 1739 Non pros Sequitur Regulam
 Nov^r and now on Motion the Non pros in set aside
 & rule to Declare this term Feb^ry Defd^t pleads Not
 Guilty & of this puts himself on his Country & ye pltf in
 like manner & rule for tryal next Court - May 1740
 Cont^d on plt^s paying ye Costs of this Court.

"August Term 1740 And now a Jury being Called Viz
 Samuel Scot John McNab John Talbot W^m Scot
 John M^cQuerry James Alison [?] William Black
 Christian Horman Hugh Hall Peter Cree
 James Carr & Noil McCalister who on their
 Oath & affirmation Do say they find for the
 plaintif Henry Cander Eight pounds ten
 Shillings Damages with Costs Six pence. And
 now on Motion Judg^t Nisi
 Debt & Costs Satisfied."

The following docket entry is dated November, 1739:

"Upon the Petition of John Harper that he may make
 Satisfaction by Servitude for a Debt Due to James
 Musgrove Amounting with the Costs to Three pounds fourteen
 Shillings and Seven pence he having no other way to
 Discharge the Same Ordered & adjudged by the Court
 that the said John Harper Serve the Said James Musgrove
 or his assigns four Months to Comence at the Expiration
 of the Term for which he is already adjudged to Thomas
 Paxton. In full Discharge of S^d Debt & Costs."

The docket books for 1749/50 contain the following:

"Stout James Musgrove
 Cap v Ended rec^d Prothys Fees
 121 Martin Croyder

"Rose Jacob Everley Ass: &c: Cepi Corp & Com^d [nearly illegible]
 Cap: v Ja^s Turner in £30 . 0 . 0
 51 Jacob Lieht & Ja^s Musgrove Ja^s Musgrove 30 . 0 . 0
 Ackl^d 7: 11th
 Sept^r 1750 Cor
 Ended rec^d [illegible]

The foregoing is believed to be a complete transcript of all of the civil actions mentioned in the earliest dockets of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster

County in which James Musgrave was a party. Some of the books have been lost so there may have been other suits of which there is no official record remaining. In fact, the minutes of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting¹ reveal one which has a semblance of affecting the course of the family history to a degree unparalleled by any of the cases listed in the court dockets and recited above. At any rate, so serious was the matter in the belief of his fellow Friends that he was eventually disowned by them as a member of the Society, and this, it seems, complicated the attitude of the Musgraves toward Quakerism even into the next generation and for a half-century.

The original complaint against James Musgrave by the Friends of Sadsbury has not been found in the minutes of the Meeting, but subsequent entries show that he was accused of suing a member of the Society in violation of the Discipline. The minutes of the Meeting held the 3rd of the 7th month 1744 say, "The Complaint against James Musgrave still continues —."² This is the first mention of it. The docket book for 1744 was searched for but not found; likewise for the records of 1743. The name of the person prosecuted, cause or causes of action, and judgment of the court may remain unknown for all time to come, so we are unable to form any opinion of our own as to whether the suit was justifiable, according to modern laws and customs. But one thing is certain: James was convinced of his correctness in the matter and stedfastly refused to plead guilty before the Monthly Meeting, even to the detriment of his reputation and eventual disownment. Knowing nothing of the suit itself, perhaps we should not judge him too harshly from these items taken from the minutes:

"At a Monthly Meeting of Sadsbury held ... the 4 of the 9th M^o. 1745 James Musgrove's affair is continued."³

Second day of the 10th month, 1745: "The Complaint against James Musgrove Coming again under Consideration it appearing that he hath sued a Friend Contrary to our Discipline therefore Jonas Chamberlin and Joseph Powel are appointed to treat with him and acquaint him to be at our next Meeting to satisfye Friends."⁴

Third day of the 12th month, 1745/6: "James Musgrove came to this Meeting and Friends advised him to Acknowledge his fault but he absolutely refused; it was suspended untill next Meeting."⁵

Third day of the 1st month, 1745/6: "James Musgrove not appearing here supposed by reason of his Fathers Weakness so his affair is deferred untill next Meeting."⁶

First day of the 2d month, 1746: "James Musgrove not appearing at

¹ Copy at Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, passim.

² Ibid., 29.

³ Ibid., 34.

⁴ Ibid., 34.

⁵ Ibid., 35 [not indexed].

⁶ Ibid.

this Meeting Calvin Cooper is appointed to inform him to attend next Meeting otherwise he may expect to be disowned."¹

Fifth day of the 3rd month, 1746: "James Musgrove being about removing his case is continued till next Meeting."²

____ day of the 4th month, 1746: "James Musgrove not appearing here Calvin Cooper is appointed to inform him that Except he attends our next Monthly Meeting and make Friend & Satisfaction they will be under a necessity to disown him."³

Seventh day of the 5th month, 1746: "James Musgrave being divers times requested to be at our Monthly Meetings and he not attending This Meeting Yet Suspends disowning untill next Meeting and appoints Aaron Musgrove to inform him thereof."⁴

Fourth day of the 6th month, 1746: "James Musgrove being often mentioned in our Minutes on account of his taking the the [sic] Law of a Friend contrary to the good Order settled amongst us and he still continuing obstinate therefore this Meeting disowns him as a Member of our Society untill he Condescends to the good Order a- mongst us which we desire he may."⁵

* * *

"James Musgrove giving notice to this Meeting that he will appeal to the Quarterly Meeting against our Judgment therefore the following Friends are appointed to attend the said Appeal with a Copy of our Minutes Viz Aaron Musgrove, Calvin Cooper, Samuel Williams, and Samuel Jackson.

"The Friends appointed to attend the Appeal of James Musgrove are likewise appointed to attend the Service of the Quarterly Meeting."

All of these were copied by the writer from the ancient and faded volume, dated 12-6-1737 to 9-17-1783, kept in the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College.⁶ Nothing more is said in the minutes about the disownment because the matter was referred to the Quarterly Meeting, which was then Chester-Concord.⁷

There is a book of minutes for the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, 1738-1756, on file in the Department of Records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, which is also very old.⁸ Which is the original, this one or the volume at Swarthmore College, is hard

¹ Min., Sadsbury Mo. Mtg. (Swarthmore copy), p.35 [not indexed].

² Ibid., 36 [not indexed].

³ Ibid., 37 [not indexed].

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 38.

⁶ This was in April, 1956. On a return visit the following October, the original could not be examined but a microfilmed copy of it was available.

⁷ After 1800, it was the Concord Quarterly Meeting.

⁸ The Department has only the one volume; the Minutes of the Women's Meeting before 1828 are missing.

to say. The copy preserved by the Department of Records says the following in regard to Musgrave's notice of intent dated 1746, 6mo. 4:

"James Musgrove having given notice that he will appeal to next Quarterly Meeting, the following [F]riends are appointed to attend ye appeal and carry down a list of all ye entries concerning the said business signed by ye Clerk Aron Musgrove Calvin Cooper Samuel Willaims and Samuel Jackson to attend ye Appeal."

The names of these people matter little, except that according to the Discipline in use at the time, it was the duty of the Clerk to sign the papers; and that Friends apparently were quite careful to place impartial, rather than official, members for such representation. In the rules laid down by the contemporary Discipline, the time for making appeals was to be "ye next, or ye 3rd, Monthly Meeting," and "ye next Quarterly."

Search was made in the Minutes of the Chester-Concord Quarterly Meeting 1683-1787, beginning with the Quarterly Meeting on the 11th of the 6mo. 1746, which next followed the disownment. No reference to the case of James Musgrave appears. In the list of representatives from each Monthly Meeting, the names of Samuel Williams and Samuel Jackson appear, but not that of Calvin Cooper. The time limitation of the Discipline would have barred any appeal after the close of this Quarterly Meeting, though a decision could have been recorded later had there been an appeal. The minutes of a number of subsequent meetings were examined without finding any reference to the case. In fact, none of the above-named representatives ever attended again, either as regular representatives for Sadsbury or for any other purpose. It is unlikely that such proceedings would be overlooked during searching, as they are always of some length, the Quarterly Meeting naming its representatives to meet with those of the Monthly Meeting in the hearing of an appellant. Therefore, it seems that James Musgrave did not bring his appeal to the Quarterly Meeting as planned.

If he was obstinate as the minutes say, it cannot be denied that he was loved by his fellow Friends nevertheless, and that they sincerely wanted him to maintain his membership among them. They pleaded with him time and again to acknowledge violation of the Discipline, but he preferred to hold to his own opinion at the risk of renouncement. This great blow must have been keenly felt by the Sadsbury Meeting for a long time, and surely Musgrave was self-conscious about the affair. But so far as we can determine, he never sought his place in the membership again, at Sadsbury or elsewhere.

There is nothing more disheartening to the historian, nothing more unprofitable to the inquirer, than to be thrown back upon authorities, of whose historical personality no definite idea can be formed. It is only where such a personal identity is clearly perceptible as to time, national feeling, education, and habits, that we can understand and appreciate his reports. We should then be able — as it would also be our duty — to distinguish between what was within, and what beyond his power to record.

Now it is certain that such an identity can be unequivocally proved in the case of Ellis and Evans, authors of an excellent and very complete history of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. We do not hesitate to accept this work as wholly reliable, but are, in at least one instance, left to wonder at the source of the information

given. These scholars claim¹ that Michael Shank purchased land from James Musgrave "who had secured his title from Penn." This statement, if proof could be supplied, might lead us to a more thorough recognition of Musgrave's worth, but not even a distant allusion to any transfers of land between him and the other parties has been discovered to date either in the land records at Lancaster or Harrisburg.

Harris² bewilders us in a similar manner when he states that the old Musgrave homestead was conveyed to James by his father in or before 1737, but fails to explain how he derived this conclusion when there is no such deed or other instrument of transfer listed in the indexes to the land records in Lancaster. We can readily acquiesce in this only because there is a copy of a mortgage³ in the Register of Deeds office dated November 22, 1740, by which "James Musgrove of Sadsbury, in the County of Lancaster and province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, and Hannah his wife ... for and in Consideration of the Sum of Fifty Pounds," granted unto Daniel McConnell the east 192 acres of his [James'] father's 292-acre tract of land⁴ as security. There is no recital in the instrument which furnishes a clue as to how James acquired his title, but he surely got it from his father; whether in 1737 has not been established.

The mortgage calls the land a plantation and describes it as follows:

"... in Sadsbury aforesaid. BEGINING at a white oak in a line of William Smith's Land; thence by the Same, North two Degrees West, Seventy perches to an Oak; thence North four Degrees East, fifty perches to a Corner Black Oak; thence by Vacant Land, South Seventy Seven Degrees West, One Hundred and fifty four perches to a Spanish Oak; thence North forty perches to a Corner; Thence South Eighty Degrees West, Ninety Nine perches to another Corner; Thence South One Hundred and fifty six perches and three Quarters of a perch to another Corner; Thence East by North, by Vacant Land Two Hundred & fifty three perches to the Place of Begining. CONTAINING One Hundred Ninety Two Acres and the allowance of Six P. Cent."

The grant was made "UNDER the Yearly Quitrent becoming Due and payable for the same. And subject to a Mortgage in the General Loan Office of the Said province for the Sum of Eighty Pounds, &c., Payable as in and by an Indenture in that behalf made, bearing Date the Sixteenth Day of November, Anno Domini 1739, May more att Large Appear a Copy Whereof is herewith Exhibited." It was sealed and delivered in the presence of Sam. Lightfoot and Ben. Lightfoot.

The indexes of the Register of Deeds point out no other mortgages or deeds in which James and/or Hannah appeared either as grantor or grantee. The records of Chester, Berks, Cumberland, and York Counties were also examined on the chance that they may have owned land outside of Lancaster County, but nothing turned up indicating that they did.

It seems very probable that a man of James Musgrave's prominence would have owned land continuously, and that our inability to find evidence of this may signify that there were deeds which were inadvertently overlooked during indexing, or

¹ Part 2, p.1015.

² Op. cit., p.405.

³ R.D. Lanc., Lib.A, fos.27-29.

⁴ Determined from the legal description of the land.

were not brought in for recording at all.

How long the family remained on the 192-acre plantation remains a mystery. There is no release written on the margin of the mortgage to the property and we are left to wonder if James defaulted in the payment of the sums due to the General Loan Office, or those to be paid to McConnell, and lost possession of the premises.

At any rate, in 1751 James appeared on the unalphabetical tax list for Strasburg Township — his assessment being 2s. 6d.¹ The names of Solomon Ferey [Feree] and John Necoles adjoined Musgrave's name on the list and this may indicate that the three were neighbors, the collector probably having made the entries in the order in which he called upon the inhabitants of the township. The Musgrave residence may possibly be located by ascertaining the places where the other taxables lived.

For the seven years between 1751 and the end of 1758 we have no direct knowledge of the activities of James Musgrave at all, the period being a complete biographical blank, dimly illuminated in 1758 by the birth of a son named John. The record of this event² fixes John's birthplace as North Carolina, and while this may be incorrect, it is not altogether inconceivable for the Musgraves to have traveled southward at this time to visit the Coxes (Hannah's family) who had removed in or before 1748 to the Neuse River there.

At all events, the Musgraves did not leave Pennsylvania permanently until early in 1759, when they settled with the Coxes in what is now Wayne County, North Carolina. There may have been a combination of events and circumstances which induced this exodus. James' parents had died, as had some of his brothers and sisters; others had married and left the county so that scarcely any of the original members of the family remained.

There are signs which illustrate his restless and somewhat ill-considered energy in the number and variety of difficulties in which he had found himself, the embarrassment of which surely afforded no repose. Hannah had been separated from her folks for ten years and it seems only natural that a strong wave of homesickness would have set in. It is certainly no less remarkable that at a time when James's feeling of local attachment must have waned to its lowest ebb, there began in the province, especially amongst the Quakers, a great movement to the southward into the Carolinas.

Friends usually were very careful to keep accurate records of transfers of members from one Quaker meeting to another. When moving, they carried certificates of removal signed by persons appointed by the meeting to prepare the same, and with these credentials were able to identify themselves as Friends upon arrival at their destinations. Hannah Musgrave, still a member in spite of her husband's disownment, surely transferred to the meeting in North Carolina in this way. But the Sadsbury Women's Minutes before 1828, and the Certificates of Removal (1737-1763),³ are missing, so the authenticated record of her departure is not available. Likewise, there is a great chasm in the accounts of the meeting which received her. There are two entries in the Minutes of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting (1737-1783),⁴

¹G.&B.,11. Few tax lists earlier than 1751 have been found.

²C.&C., Sec.III, 283.

³Inventory of Church Archives, Society of Friends (Penna.), p.165.

⁴Minutes, p.92.

preserved at Swarthmore College, which are obscure in meaning, but which likely allude to Hannah's removal:

4 of the 12th mo., 1758: "James Smith is appointed to Assist Women Friends to prepare a Certificate for Hannah Musgrave Wife of James Musgrave and their children and report to next Meeting."

1 of the 1st mo., 1759 (this meeting held at Lampeter): "The Friends appointed to prepare a Certificate for Hannah Musgrave and her Children produce one here which was approved of and signed --."

It is not surprising that these entries are brief since the full details might have been stated in the Women's Minutes. In another church, the granting of a certificate might have meant granting or restoring membership, but Quaker meetings have not used the expression in this connection, it seems. We have concluded, therefore, that the certificate was granted for the purpose of removal, and upon this premise have carefully searched the New Graden records¹ as well as the minutes of the other Monthly Meetings in the Chester-Concord Quarterly to make certain that she and the children had not transferred to one of these instead of to a Meeting in North Carolina.

The entry concerning Hannah's certificate is the final mention of the James Musgrave branch in the records of Pennsylvania, so far as a most diligent inquiry has been able to determine. The family seems to have disappeared from the province in 1759 and, as already stated, appeared in North Carolina shortly thereafter.

In speaking of the southward movement of Quakers between 1760 and the time of the Revolution, Myers says,²

"Among the Friends of the Carolinas we find the Starrs, McCools, Steers, Greggs, Musgraves, Sharps, Hobsons, Newlins, Hadleys, Harlans, Hollingsworths, Coates', Dixons, Stanfields, Jacksons, Johnsons, Lindleys, Milhous', Hiatts, Hinshaws, and many other families of the Irish name, formerly from Pennsylvania."

The Musgraves settled in the southwestern section of what is now Wayne County. When they first arrived there in 1759, this area was a part of Dobbs County which had just been formed from Johnston County. Wayne County was formed from a part of Dobbs County in 1779.

It should be understood that when a new county was established in those days, the parent county, unless abolished, seldom surrendered its records to the offspring. On this account, no records were inherited by Wayne. This was not the case, however, when in 1758 or 1759 Dobbs was created. The new county not only gained the Johnston County records dating back to 1746, but also took over the court house (which was then located some eight miles southeast of the present city of Goldsboro). When Dobbs County was finally abolished in 1791, Lenoir and

¹Since Hannah had been a member there at the time of her marriage.

²Myers, 179.

Glasglow were formed from it, and Lenoir County came into possession of all the records between 1746 and 1779 which relate to what is now Wayne County.

A most logical step in the pursuit of the Musgrave genealogy was an investigation of the archives in the court house at Kinston, seat of Lenoir County. However, all of the records were consumed by fire when the court house burned in 1878, excepting those kept by the Register of Deeds which were carried out and placed in a nearby building. When this building burned in 1880, only one book escaped destruction: the Grantee Index to the first forty-nine deed books.¹

Few things could be more really perplexing to a researcher than the loss of records. In this case the destruction of the old books and papers for the period between 1746 and 1880 is almost complete; the official writings of facts and events as they happened over a space of 134 years forever shall lie beyond the reach of human knowledge, and with these records has gone our hope of learning very much of the estate of James Musgrave in North Carolina.

Hannah Musgrave would have transferred her membership in the Society of Friends from the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting in Pennsylvania to the Falling Creek Monthly Meeting which was then located near Kinston,² and the minutes of the latter meeting surely indicated that she and her children were received on certificate. In addition, the complete vital statistics for the family (with the exception of James) may have been registered in the meeting records and, if preserved, might have supplied a list of children, their birthdates, and other valuable family information. But with the exception of four pages (containing the minutes of the meetings held in the first nine months of 1772, and a few marriage certificates copied into the records of the Contentnea Monthly Meeting), every archive of the Falling Creek Meeting from its beginning in 1748 has been swept away by the destructive hand of time.³ The four pages which survive add little to the Musgrave family history.

There were two Falling Creeks in Dobbs County, both of which flowed into the Neuse River. The one located about six miles west of Kinston is on the north side of the Neuse, and being downstream from the other it was often called Lower Falling Creek. The Falling Creek Monthly Meeting met near this stream until 1772 when three meetings were held away from it (these being at Richard Cox's house near Upper Falling Creek, so called to distinguish it from the lower stream of like name).

Upper Falling Creek flowed into the Neuse from the south at a point about eight miles west of present-day Goldsboro. In many records it is referred to as "Falling Creek," though nowadays that name applies only to a tributary of the main stream (now Beaver Creek). Some old records mention "Falling Creek or a prong thereof called the Thorotain . . .," meaning that even the tributary known as Thoroughfare Swamp or Thoroughfare was often considered locally as being properly described as Falling Creek when actually it was, and still is, but a branch of Beaver Creek. Yet, according to the latest edition of the official map of Wayne County prepared by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads, from data obtained from the State-Wide Highway Planning Survey, the lower reaches of

¹ For a very interesting account of this see TNC, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 3-4.

² Weeks, 87; H., Ency., I, 279; TNC, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 13, but cf. ibid., Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 66.

³ H., Ency., I, 279.

old Upper Falling Creek are called Thoroughfare Swamp, and into this flows a branch named Beaverdam Creek. The designation "Falling Creek" seems to have been nearly crowded out as it is assigned to a mere tributary of Beaverdam Creek in the extreme southwestern part of Wayne County. The name "Beaver Creek" has not survived at all.

By 1772, most of the Quakers had been removed from the Falling Creek Meeting (near Lower Falling Creek) by death or otherwise;¹ in fact, so few were the members that three of the meetings were held at Richard Cox's² house near Upper Falling Creek where, apparently, Friends were more numerous. But the ninth monthly meeting was held at a place called Great Contentnea which, according to Hinshaw,³ was 15 miles north of the present city of Goldsboro. It was about this time that the Falling Creek Meeting was dropped and the Great Contentnea Monthly Meeting (soon afterward called Contentnea Monthly Meeting) was founded to replace it.

The records of Contentnea anterior to 1774 are missing. The Women's Minutes are complete between the years 1774 and 1833, but there are no Men's Minutes before 1814. The Women's Minutes, birth records, marriage records, and death records show beyond any doubt that the survivors of the old Falling Creek Meeting, the Musgraves and the Coxes included, joined in worship with the Friends settled at Contentnea.

We have by this time lost the traces of James Musgrave. There is no evidence that he re-joined the Society of Friends, or that he owned land in the Old North State, and being advanced in years must have terminated his activities in farming. Hannah's name does not appear in the records of Falling Creek or Contentnea and she drops from sight also.⁴ Nevertheless, such names as Caleb Musgrave, James Musgrave, Jr., Hannah Musgrave, "Jr."; John Musgrave, Moses Musgrave, Thomas Musgrave, Abraham Musgrave, Mary Musgrave, and Elizabeth Musgrave turn up in the early records — old clan names which were so common to the Musgraves of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, whence the family came.

The Grantee Index for the first forty-nine deed books, which escaped the Kingston fires, is virtually the only extant county record of the names of the early inhabitants of old Dobbs County. It gives the names of the grantees and grantors, and the book and page in which any deed may have been found. No dates are given; however, the approximate time of transfer for each entry has been determined

¹H., Ency., I, 279; cf. Weeks, 88.

²Brother of Hannah Musgrave, wife of James Musgrave.

³H., Ency., I, 279.

⁴There was a Hannah Musgrave present at Richard Cox's house on the Neuse River on October 8, 1768, when said Richard Cox, brother of Hannah (Cox) Musgrave, married Mary Kennedy. The Hannah Musgrave who signed the marriage certificate may have been James Musgrave's wife, but we have not proved it. Others attending were Sarah Cox, Eliza Musgrave, Patience Scriven, John Kennedy, Sr., Thomas Cox, John Ratcliff, Moses Musgrave, John Ratcliff, Jr., John Kennedy, Jr., Caleb Musgrave, Sarah Ratcliff, and Thomas Ratcliff. [Marriage Records, Great Contentnea Monthly Meeting, p.64. Apparently this information was copied out of the Falling Creek Meeting records before they were lost.]

by a most ingenious method.¹ The entire index is currently being published in The North Carolinian (q.v.). The legal descriptions of the lands are gone with the deeds so an early settler may have been living almost anywhere within the area covered by the present counties of Durham, Johnston, Orange, Wayne, and Wake. As will be seen later, we have been very fortunate in being able to locate the place of settlement of the Musgraves with much more certainty than that.

The earliest record of our Musgraves in North Carolina² is an entry in the index indicating that Caleb Musgrave acquired a tract of land from Charles Pace. The deed was recorded in Book 5, page 361. Book 5 covered the years 1758-1761, approximately, so 1760 is selected as the most probable year in which the purchase was made. This calculation, incidentally, is in harmony with the date (1 of the 1st month, 1759) when Hannah Musgrave and children got their certificate to remove from the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting. Making the move southward, getting settled, and finding a suitable piece of land to buy would likely have taken several months, if not longer.

This Caleb is not identified in any of the Carolina records examined. No legitimate son of James and Hannah Musgrave could have attained an age greater than twenty years by 1760, and such youthful persons not often became proprietors of land in those days, so any speculations along that line are likely to be weak. But could he have been the elder son of John Musgrave, Jr., and Christian (Lenard) Musgrave and, consequently, a nephew of James Musgrave? A most careful and thorough analysis of all the material gathered during several years of intensive research indicates that the probability of this being the case is excellent.

"Calop Musgrow," elder son of John Musgrave, Jr., was assessed 1s. 6d. on the 1751 tax list for Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.³ This suggests that by that time Caleb had reached his majority and was born no later than 1730. His parents having married 1-16-1727, we may justly estimate that he was born about 1728. By 1760, he would have reached an age and state of maturity commensurate with the ownership of land.

On the 12th of December in 1755, in Lancaster County, he was named one of three mortgagees in an indenture by which Solomon Feree (Caleb's first cousin) gave over 190 acres and 10 perches as security for the payment of debts.⁴ When the mortgage was released on May 14, 1759, one of the mortgagees, Thomas Musgrave (brother of James Musgrave), was deceased. The release on the margin of the page was signed only by James Webb, the third mortgagee, and the absence of the signature of Caleb Musgrave, together with the fact that we have found no further evidence of him in Pennsylvania, undoubtedly signifies that he had moved away.

According to family tradition, the elder Caleb Musgrave of North Carolina married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cox and Sarah (Buzby) Cox. Caleb's last will

¹ See TNC, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 3-4, for a description of the process.

² There were Musgroves in North Carolina before this, but apparently they did not descend from our John Musgrave of Pennsylvania. The General Assembly of North Carolina, held at New Bern 4-20-1745, divided the county of New Hanover into five road districts, and appointed one John Musgrove to be one of the Commissioners of Roads for the Northwest District. [Col. Rec., XXIII, 220.] At a meeting of the North Carolina Council held at New Bern 3-29-1748, the petition of Mary Musgrove for a warrant for 640 acres in New Hanover County was read and granted. [Col. Rec., IV., 884.]

³ G. & B., 11.

⁴ R.D. Lanc., Lib.E, fos. 39-43.

and testament¹ proves that his wife's name was Elizabeth. If the tradition is true, as we suspect, then Caleb and James Musgrave married sisters and would have had good reasons for migrating together to the Cox settlement in North Carolina.²

The fact that Caleb of North Carolina had a son named John and a daughter named Christian³ is further evidence, through similarity of given names, that he was a son of John Musgrave, Jr., and Christian (Lenard) Musgrave of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Caleb Musgrave's purchase from Charles Pace being the first land acquired by our Musgraves in Carolina, it has more historical significance than most of the subsequent transactions involving real estate. Though the deed is gone, the approximate location of the property has been ascertained through an examination of the papers relative to Caleb's second and third purchases of land. These later purchases were by simultaneous grants from the government of North Carolina. The following are abstracted from the original documents:⁴

Grant No. 610 for 186 acres in Dobbs County "on the lower side of Uper Fallin Creek" issued 27 April 1767 to Caleb Musgrove. He entered this land on 21 February 1766. The grant adjoined his own land, and the lands of Thomas Musgrove, Joseph Everit, and Thos. Pettis. The surveyor's chain carriers were Moses Musgrove and Andrew Pearce.

Grant No. 611 for 155 acres in Dobbs County "on the lower side of Uper Falling Creek" issued 27 April 1767 to Caleb Musgrove. He entered this land on 1 September 1766. The grant adjoined his own land, and the lands of Joseph Everit and Thos. Brogdon. The chain carriers were Daniel Pearce and James Pipkin.

The tract referred to as "his own land" must have been the one which was conveyed to him by Charles Pace, since there were no intervening deeds or land grants. Therefore, the original place of settlement of the family in North Carolina was on the "lower side of Upper Falling Creek" in the southwestern part of what is presently Wayne County.

James Musgrave took up no land of his own after departing from Pennsylvania, but whether on account of his advanced age or because of poor health or death we have not been able to learn. Whatever may have been the reason, it is certain that he and Hannah took up residence on Upper Falling Creek south of the Neuse River either with Caleb Musgrave or with the Coxes (Hannah's family) who owned and occupied land nearby.

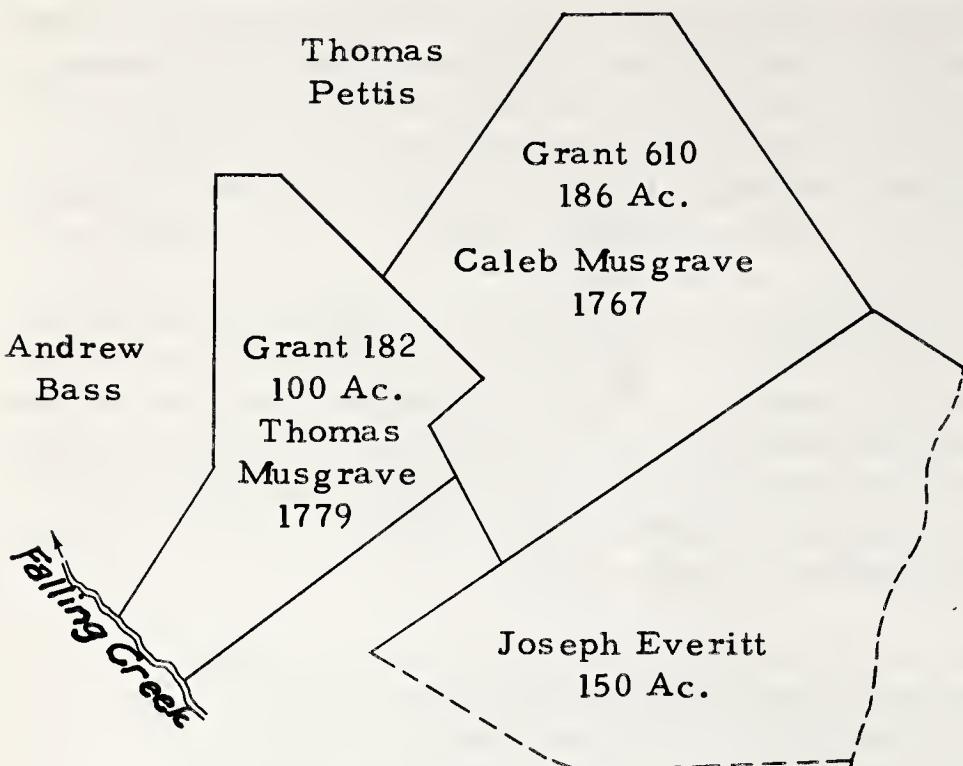
Grant No. 610 names Thomas Musgrove as an owner of land adjacent to Caleb's parcel. He was probably a son of James and Hannah Musgrave. The grantee index to the old Dobbs deeds shows that Thomas had acquired his parcel from Andrew Bass by virtue of a deed recorded in Deed Book 7, page 66. Since Book 7

¹ This is one of the Wayne County wills kept at A. & H.

² Caleb and Elizabeth may have married in North Carolina but this does not nullify our line of reasoning.

³ H., Ency., I, 280, spells the name "Christian"; Caleb's will, "Christiana."

⁴ Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, Raleigh, North Carolina: File No. 846-A and Book 23, p.70; and File No. 847 and Book 23, p.70; respectively.



covered the period from January, 1765, to December, 1768, the transfer probably occurred in 1765.

Also in Book 7, on page 428, probably under date of 1767 or 1768, there was a deed by which Caleb Musgrave conveyed land to James Musgrave. While it seems possible for this James to have been the subject of this biography (that is, a son of John and Mary Musgrave, and a grandson of Oswin and Elizabeth Musgrave), it is likely that he was a son of James and Hannah Musgrave, as will be seen later.

The next three procurements of land by the Musgraves were by grants from North Carolina which are abstracted as follows:

Grant No. 381 for 450 acres in Dobbs County on the south side of the Neuse River "on waters of Fauling Creek" issued 24 December 1770 to Moses Musgrave. He entered this land on 7 September 1769. The chain carriers were Caleb Musgrave and Thos. Musgrave.¹

Grant No. 287 for 150 acres in Dobbs County on the south side of the Neuse River between Thomas Cox and Richard Cox issued 22 May 1772 to James Musgrave.²

Grant No. 339 for 146 acres in Dobbs County on the south side of the Neuse River issued 25 January 1773 to Jesse Musgrave.³

Moses Musgrave has not been identified, but he may have been a son of James and Hannah Musgrave since he was not one of the sons mentioned in Caleb Musgrave's will. However, the will refers to Caleb's land being near that belonging to Moses Musgrave.

Jesse Musgrave was a son of James and Hannah, as will be shown later.

The next four dealings in land are found in the Dobbs County Grantee Index:

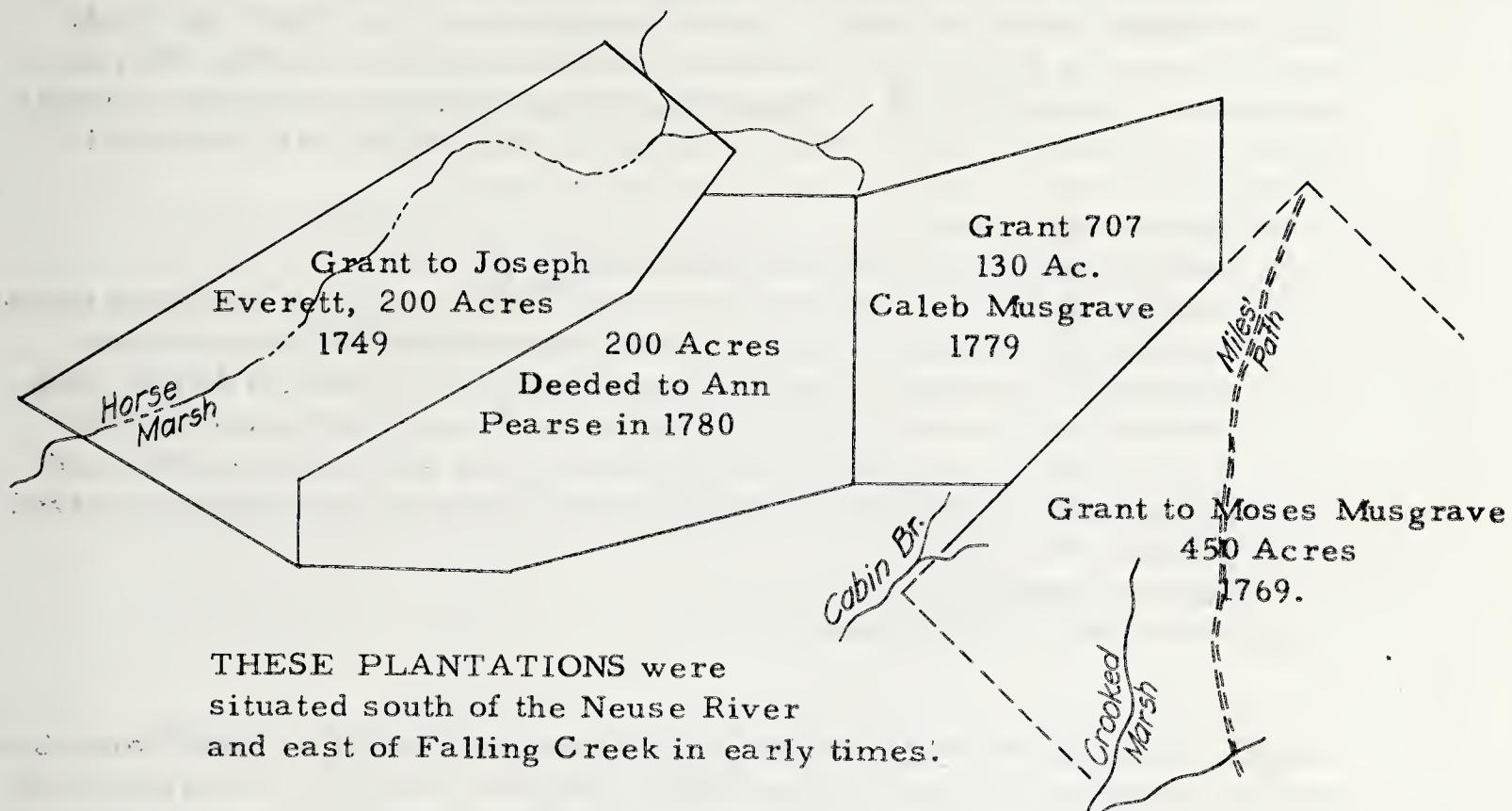
- Book 10, p.443: Thomas Musgrave from James Musgrave. (ca.1776)
- Book 11, p. 25: Jesse Musgrave from Robert Iches. (ca.1776)
- Book 11, p.297: Caleb Musgrave from Joseph Everett. (ca.1778)
- Book 11, p.305: Thomas Musgrave from William McKinney. (ca.1778)

¹Secretary of State, Land Grant Office, Raleigh: File No.718, Book 20, p.641.

²Loc. cit., File No. 768, Book 22, p.70 (original papers missing).

³Loc. cit., File No. 786, Book 22, p.202 (original papers missing).

With the exception of three land grants which were issued in 1779 and one issued in 1782 (but entered in 1779), we have remarked upon every recorded Musgrave deed and land grant for Dobbs County. Wayne was formed from Dobbs in 1779 and deeds executed after that time are to be examined in Goldsboro. There has been no loss of these records and they are complete from the beginning of the county, but are too voluminous for discussion here. Moreover, only those Musgrave transfers which may have occurred during James Musgrave's lifetime have any place in this chapter, and since the probate records of Wayne County do not mention his estate, we may conclude that he had died before that county's creation.



Somewhere in the remote and serene country south of the Neuse River, probably eastward of a marshy stream now called Thoroughfare Swamp, there shall forever lie hidden the ancient and lonesome grave of James Musgrave. For want of native stone there is no mark, and down through the ages the forces of nature have slowly but certainly concealed the place from us, and have erased all memory of it from the mind of man. From the site of this desolation his descendants have spread far and wide and have merged with the myriad inhabitants of the world — and never shall they behold it.

We have not been favored with a Bible, court house record, or church archive which gives a list of the children born to James and Hannah Musgrave, so the arduous task of detecting these offspring from the mass of historical materials scrutinized had to be undertaken. The resulting list, which follows, is not positive in every instance as to order of birth. It probably is not complete, and in an entry or two it may be incorrect even as to the kinship conjectured, but as a whole it is believed to be the best which is obtainable from the records seen.

The birth years of Thomas, James, Moses, and Jesse are approximations which may be in error more often than they are correct but are surely close to the truth. They are arranged according to the order in which these sons first entered land, and starting one year after their parents were married, they are spaced at two-year intervals corresponding to the general tendencies of that period.

Issue of James Musgrave and Hannah Musgrave:

i. THOMAS MUSGRAVE, who may have been a namesake of his uncle Thomas Musgrave or his grandfather, Thomas Cox, was born about 1740 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; removed with his parents to North Carolina in 1759; married Christian ____; bought his first land about 1765 from Andrew Bass; in 1770, served as chain carrier during the survey of Moses Musgrave's patented land; received a patent for 100 acres in 1779; bought 300 acres from Moses Musgrave's 450 acres in 1785 (see sketch on page 82); in 1786, owned 748 acres according to the tax list for Wayne County; and conveyed land to his son, Thomas Musgrave, Jr., in 1790. He likely was a birthright Quaker but he seems to have dropped out of the church, perhaps as a result of the attitude of his father who was disowned. Thomas made a will on January 9, 1794, in Wayne County, which was probated in the January term of court of the same year. Issue:

- a. Esdras Musgrave.
- b. Robert Musgrave; married Elizabeth ____.
- c. Joshua Musgrave, b.1784 or 1785; m. Prudence ____; may have moved to Johnston County, N.C.; thence in 1824 to Bedford County, Tenn.; and thence to Illinois. He may have had a son James, b.Aug.12, 1806.
- d. Thomas Musgrave, Jr., who received land from his father in 1790.
- e. Micajah Musgrave; m. Zilpha [?Harrel]; his estate was partitioned in 1823 and sons Everitt, Samuel, Philip, Abner, and Joseph received shares.
- f. Elizabeth Musgrave.
- g. Sarah "Sally" Musgrave.

ii. JAMES MUSGRAVE, JR., probably a namesake of his father, was born about 1742 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; removed with his parents to North Carolina in 1759; married Ann ____; his first land purchase was from his cousin, Caleb Musgrave, about 1767-68; he was issued a patent for 150 acres in 1772 and other patents in later years; and was a party to many deeds for the transfer of title to land in Dobbs and Wayne Counties.¹ His will was made October 1, 1824, and was probated in the November term, 1824. He was a Quaker. Issue:

¹One of these deeds is worth special notice. On March 3, 1823, Richard Musgrave, for \$1.00, conveyed to James Musgrave,[Jr.], his children, his grandchildren, and his great grandchildren 1/8th of an acre to be used as a burying place. The parcel is described as being north of the Neuse River and west of Beaverdam Swamp and "beginning at a persimmon tree in my field near where John Toler was buried...." Richard signed the deed in the presence of Joshua Hastings and Levi Cox. [R.D.Wa., Bk.12, p.404.] I visited this site in September, 1954, but no graves could be found. The plot was lower than surrounding lands and appeared to have been excavated. Inquiry was made of several old persons of the community but only one had any recollection of it. This very ancient man spoke to me from his bed in the last hours of his life, recounting that many years ago unmarked graves were discovered when the soil was being scooped out and hauled as special borrow into the embankment fill for the approaches to the highway bridge

- a. Abraham Musgrave, b.8-13-1771.
- b. Mary Musgrave, b.7-1-1777; may have died young.
- c. Andrew Musgrave, b.5-30-1780; d. 1825; had Lewis, Mary, and James Hanley Musgrave, the latter going to Haywood County, Tenn., where he was a resident in 1839.
- d. Anna Musgrave, b.1-2-1782; m. Richard Musgrave, who d. 1826, son of Caleb Musgrave, Sr. Had Tobias, Thomas, Haywood, William B., and _____ Musgrave (who m. Samuel Brown).
- e. Hannah Musgrave, b.4-27-1785; may have died young.
- f. Elizabeth Musgrave, b.12-23-1787; may have died young.
- g. James Musgrave III, b.1-17-1792; had Caroline, Elizabeth, Jane, Hiram, and Andrew Musgrave.
- h. Thomas Musgrave, b.12-23-1794; d.3-19-1808.

- iii. MOSES MUSGRAVE, probably a namesake of his grand uncle Moses Musgrave, was born about 1744 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; removed with his parents to North Carolina in 1759; carried the chain when Caleb Musgrave's patent was surveyed in 1767; first owned land as a result of a grant for 450 acres having been issued to him in 1770 (but entered in 1769; see sketch on page 82); transferred 300 acres to Thomas Musgrave in 1785; and owned 150 acres of land in 1786 according to the tax list for that year. Caleb Musgrave's will mentions land near Moses Musgrave. No references to Moses' wife or children, if any, or to his death or estate have been discovered in the records. He did not sustain the membership in the Society of Friends to which he was probably entitled by birth.
- iv. JESSE MUSGRAVE, born about 1746; of whom more later.
- v. HANNAH MUSGRAVE, whose kinship to James and Hannah Musgrave has not been established by any process more dependable than that of inductive elimination, was probably born in the 1750's; was received 10-12-1776 by the Contentnea Monthly Meeting on request; married 5-21-1778 Peter Hinds at the house of Richard Cox on the Neuse River;¹ and had
 - a. Mary Hinds, b.10-21-1781.
 - b. Sarah Hinds, b.4-15-1784.
 - c. John Hinds, b.12-23-1786.

over Beaverdam Creek two tenths of a mile eastward. Work was halted temporarily when many bones were exposed, but since no one seemed to know or care about the cemetery, the tombs were assumed to have been occupied by the remains of slaves and the excavation was completed. There can be little doubt that James Musgrave, Jr., and some members of his family were interred there. This graveyard was on the manor plantation mentioned in Jesse Musgrave's will.

¹Witnessed by: Hannah Musgrave, Thomas Cox, Richard Cox, Elizabeth Musgrave, Thomas Musgrave, Sarah Kennedy, John Kennedy, James Musgrave, Thomas Saint, Josiah Cox, Jane Saint, Sarah Arnold, Mary Parisho, Mary Studdum, Asa Arnold, Susannah Arnold, Sarah Price, and Robert Fellow.

- d. Aaron Hinds, b.3-17-1790; d.3-27-1790.
- e. Hannah Hinds, b.6-9-1791.
- f. William Hinds, b.7-28-1794.
- g. Martha Hinds, b.9-12-1796.

vi. JOHN MUSGRAVE, whose year and place of birth are given as 1758 and North Carolina, respectively,¹ has not been located on the family tree with any certainty; however, he surely was a son either of James and Hannah Musgrave or Caleb and Elizabeth Musgrave since his age virtually shuts out every other hypothesis. Upon examining the list of names of John's children for namesakes, we would guess that he was Caleb's son, but deep-rooted family tradition says he was a son of the elder James.² He married Charity Cox, who is said to have been born in 1774,³ but who was actually born 3-26-1779 if she was a daughter of Josiah and Judith (Peele) Cox, granddaughter of Thomas and Phebe (Fellow) Cox, and great granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah (Buzby) Cox, as we suspect. John Musgrave died in April, 1824, and Charity died two months later. Issue (order uncertain):

- a. Anney Musgrave, married Silas Toler.
- b. Caleb Musgrave, m. Clarkey ____; Contentnea Monthly Meeting granted him a certificate to Honey Creek Monthly Meeting in Indiana 3-9-1822, though he moved directly to Union County, Illinois, where he acquired land near where the town of Mount Pleasant now stands.
- c. Josiah Musgrave, m. 5-12-1819 Arcada [Arcadia] Pike at Contentnea Meeting House; got certificates 3-11-1826 and 10-13-1827 to Honey Creek Monthly Meeting; bought 80 acres near the present town of Mount Pleasant, Union County, Illinois, August 28, 1826; and had Micaiah, Lovicia, and Sallyann Musgrave.
- d. John Musgrave, who in the partition of his father's estate received land at the intersection of Beaverdam Swamp and Massey Branch, was given a power of attorney July 14, 1825, by brother Caleb, then in Union County, Illinois; moved to Union County himself and bought 140 acres from Caleb on August 11, 1827; and finally settled in Crawford County, Illinois.
- e. Edmund Musgrave, at least once referred to as Edward, received a portion of his father's estate in 1825; got a certificate to Honey Creek Monthly Meeting 3-11-1826; and removed to Union County, Illinois, where he purchased 40 acres from his brother John on March 5, 1829.
- f. William Musgrave, who is well remembered as William "Teedy" Musgrave, was born in 1816; died in 1887; received 273 acres upon the partition of his father's estate in 1825; got a certificate to Honey Creek Monthly Meeting 3-11-1826; married February 2, 1834, in Crawford County, Illinois, Eliza Ann Cox, born January 17, 1816, daughter of John and Zilpha (Lancaster) Cox; and is buried in the Musgrave

¹C. & C., Sec. III, 283.

²In a letter dated June 3, 1955, Olla Lindley of Hutsonville, Illinois, stated that according to her mother's records John (whose wife was Charity) and Jesse (whose wife was Isabelle) were brothers. (Miss Lindley's mother, Amanda E. Bishop, married Cyrus Lindley in 1877, and was great great granddaughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Musgrave.)

³C. & C., Sec. III, 283.

Cemetery one mile west and 1.9 miles north of Hutsonville, Illinois.
 Issue: John, Silas, Sally Ann, William, Jonathan K., Anna, Eliza,
 George, and Harriet.
 g. Charity Musgrave.

* * *

Copy of the last will and testament of John Musgrave, son of James and Hannah Musgrave:¹

In the name of God amen. I John Musgrave of the County of Wayne and State of North Carolina being very weak in Body but of a sound mind thanks be to God for Calling to mind the mortality of my body and Knowing that is once appointed for all men to die, do make this my last will and Testament in manner and form that is to say— First my will and Desire is that my Just Debts be paid— Item I Give and bequeath to my loving Wife the Balance of a note on Th^o Pate, also one other note of Rich^d Forther, also one Bond on Edmond Cox. Two Cows & Calves, one Feather Bed & furniture, one Mare Call^d Dill Bridle and saddle, Five head Sheep one negro woman named Junia, I lend unto my wife During her natural life one third of my land including the manner plantation— Item I Give and bequeath to my Daughter Anney Toler the wife of Silas Toler Thirty Dollars to her and her heirs forever— Item. I Give and bequeath to my Daughter-Charity Musgrave One Hundred & Thirty Dollars to her & her heirs forever— Item. I Give and bequeath to my Son Caleb Musgrave fifty Cents to him and his Heirs forever— Item. I Give and bequeath to my Son Josiah Musgrave fifty Cents to him & his Heirs forever— I Give and bequeath to my sons John Musgrave Edmond Musgrave and William Musgrave all my land to be Equally Divided between them, Likewise I Give unto Jn^o Edmond & William Musgrave fifty dollars each to them and their heirs forever— Item my Will and Desire is after paying all the Legasees, the Balance of personal Estate be sold and the money rising therefrom be Equally Divided between my Daughter Anna & Charrity.— Lastly I nominate and appoint John Cox and my Son John Musgrave Executors to this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 23rd of April 1824.

Signed in the presence of

Jos^a Hastings

Ed Cox

Nancy ^{her} Rawls
mark

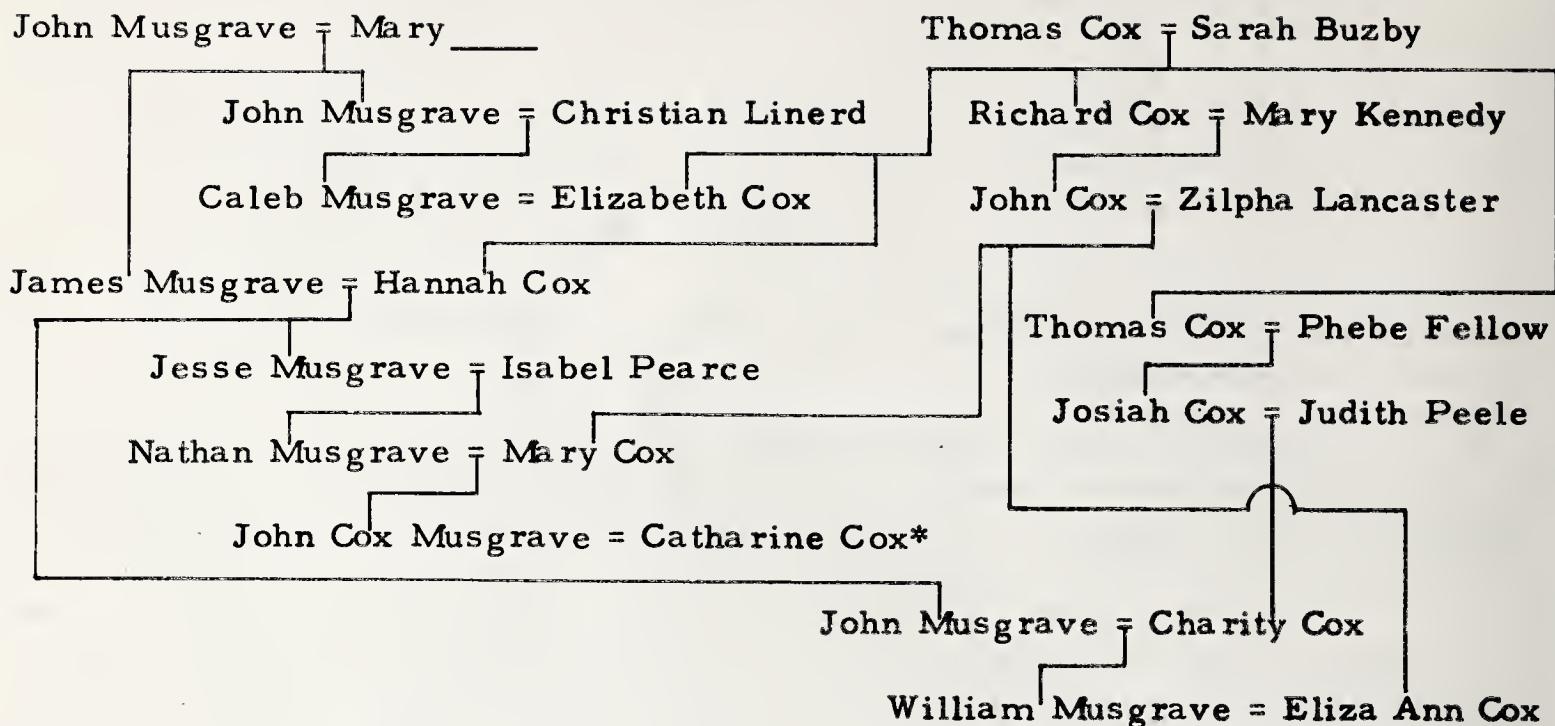
Jn^o ^{his} X Musgrave (SEAL)
mark

Wayne County May Term 1824.

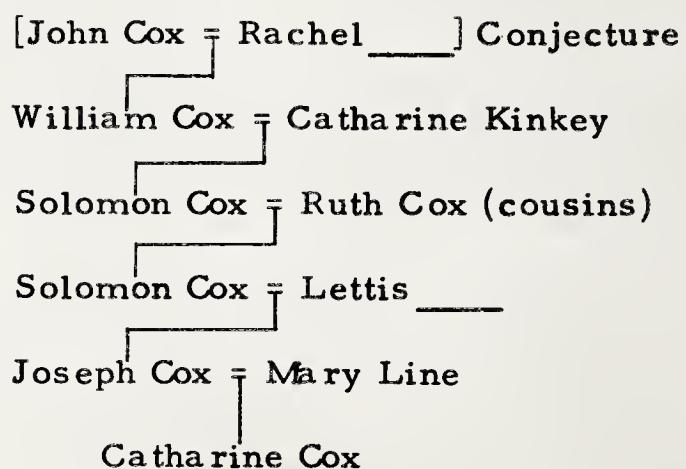
Then was the above Will of John Musgrave duly proved in Open Court by the oaths of Joshua Hastings a subscribing Witness & at the same time John Cox one of the named executors appeared and was duly Qualified as Executor thereto. & let letters of Testamentry issued.

P. Hooks Clk.

¹Wa. W.R. R5, p.95.



*Not descended from Thomas and Sarah (Buzby) Cox;
her lineage is as follows:



SOME EARLY MUSGRAVE-COX CONNECTIONS

JESSE MUSGRAVE

IV. JESSE⁴ MUSGRAVE (James³, John², Oswin¹), planter, was born about 1746 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a son of James Musgrave and Hannah (Cox) Musgrave. The exact place of his birth is uncertain, but there can be little doubt that it was either in Sadsbury Township on the land which his grandfather, John Musgrave, settled in 1713, and which James Musgrave mortgaged in 1740, or in Strasburg Township where James was living in 1751.

As already stated, the order in which the sons of James and Hannah Musgrave were born is assumed to have corresponded with the succession in which each of them first entered land, son John excluded. The first birth is estimated to have occurred the year after James and Hannah were married, and thereafter the births are assumed to have taken place every two years in the mode of that era. We do not pretend that the results of such calculations can be relied upon within the nearest year, but in the absence of an actual record of the births or ages at any particular time, perhaps no better approximations are obtainable.

Once these birth years were determined, they were painstakingly investigated to see how well they fitted the large variety of conditions with which they are interrelated, as provided by the records. In every case these dates rigidly satisfied the circumstances upon which they were dependent, and not one could be adjusted without adversely affecting the adjustment and reliability of the others. Jesse Musgrave's estimated birth year of 1746 appears very reasonable when it is compared to the date (1772) when he first entered land, and when it is considered in the overall simultaneous investigation of the known facts relative to every member of the family, its accuracy even within one or two years seems assured.

Before enlarging upon the life of Jesse Musgrave, some evidence should be presented in support of the statement made above concerning his kinship with James and Hannah Musgrave. Furthermore, we shall digress from the subject long enough to trace the origin of this evidence and to establish a full and clear conviction of the degree of certainty attaching thereto.

In all probability, James Musgrave and Caleb Musgrave, Sr., were the only ones having the requisites of Jesse's father, all others (including even the descendants of the elder Moses, son of Oswin Musgrave) having been thoroughly considered but excluded for one or more disqualifying reasons. While Caleb could hardly have been more than a youth of about eighteen when Jesse was born, James was at that time a man of mature years and certainly is more likely to have been the propositus sought.

We are not obliged to rely solely on this postulate, however, since from a completely independent source comes a written record which states unequivocally that Jesse was a son of James Musgrave. A pamphlet published by the firm of McNutt & Musgrave Brothers of Hutsonville, Illinois (seat of Jesse Musgrave's male line of descendants for more than a dozen decades), called Three Score and Ten, Fathers and Mothers of Hutsonville Township, and dating from a comparatively recent year (1914), is perhaps the most remarkable and fortunate memorial ever written to commemorate the Musgraves and other local pioneers. This work, now very scarce, was absolutely necessary for the success of the present inquiry because, without it, we might never have been able to ascertain Jesse Musgrave's

true position in the pedigree.

They wrote, "Jesse Musgrave was the great grandfather of all the members of the firm of McNutt & Musgrave. He was the son of James and Hannah Musgrave, and he (Jesse) died in 1808 on the Nuce [Neuse] river in Wayne county, North Carolina..." Jesse and parents are not mentioned again in the pamphlet, nor is there any discussion of earlier generations or periods in the history of the family, so the statement given surely reveals to us the utmost limit of the information available to those writers.

Genealogy and local history had evidently a great charm for the McNutts and Musgraves as their preface will evince:

"Following is a brief record of the men and women of Hutsonville township, Crawford County, Illinois, who have lived the allotted time of three score and ten years. Besides giving an account of each person as to name and birth, name of parents and grandparents, to whom they were married and the number of children, we give a few general characteristics concerning them.

"Eighty-seven are 70 years old or older— 46 men and 41 women; 45 live in the village of Hutsonville, 16 in the village of West York and 26 in the country. All have been married and 83 are the parents of children; 39 are the parents of seven children and over and 16 are the parents of ten children; 86 were born in the United States; 37 were born in Crawford county; 69 own their own homes; about 24 receive benefits from pensions; 36 use tobacco; 13 cannot read nor write, 3 are blind; 1 cannot walk; 15 live alone, and about 57 profess religion. Two were born in January, 13 in February, 9 in March, 9 in April, 9 in May, 8 in June, 6 in July, 4 in August, 8 in September, 4 in October, 6 in November and 9 in December.

"After this information was gathered for private satisfaction McNutt & Musgrave Bros. decided to furnish their friends and customers this account of the fathers and mothers of our township by having it arranged so it can be preserved for future reference by you and your children and grand children.

"We also remember that these aged people were friends, neighbors and customers of J.M. McNutt, J.R. Hurst, Wm. P. Musgrave and Nathan Musgrave, who were our fathers and grand fathers.

"We believe this record will be appreciated and trust it will be preserved, for the longer it is kept, the more interesting it will be.

"Yours very respectfully,
"MCNUTT & MUSGRAVE BROS."

It is clear that the genealogies were compiled from the oral testimony and written records of the oldest inhabitants of the township, and that great attention was devoted to making them wholly reliable. One of the most ancient living persons at the time was William P. Musgrave who was born November 12, 1828. He was a great grandson of James and Hannah Musgrave, a grandson of Jesse Musgrave, and a son of Nathan Musgrave who died in 1863. William is known to have been interested in the family relationships, and since he had every opportunity to avail himself of the facts as his father knew them, he may have supplied his sons (two of whom were members of McNutt & Musgrave Bros.) with a record of the descent

from James and Hannah. But even more informed in these matters may have been Sarah (Hurst) McNutt (born 1844), under whose authorship Three Score and Ten was published, and whose father, John R. Hurst (born 1811), must have been acquainted with many of the earlier members of the family in North Carolina, and could surely have given his daughter authentic information concerning the names of his grandparents and great grandparents. John R. Hurst was a son of Sarah (Musgrave) Hurst, who was a daughter of Jesse and Isabelle Musgrave.

McNutt & Musgrave Bros. evidently owed their ability to trace their ancestry as far back as James and Hannah Musgrave to the timeliness of their inquiry and to the curiosity in such matters which was, and still is, so peculiar to the descendants of Jesse Musgrave. Every critical reader must indeed appreciate the value of what was written down for us before the vestiges of bygone generations had almost disappeared.

Jesse Musgrave has shared the fate of so many of the common people of olden times. The man, who long ago was a participant in human affairs and underwent the usual series of experiences, of mind and body, which make up the life of an individual, has become seemingly a mythological personage, with whom we have ceased to connect any clear and definite idea of personality. His vital statistics have been determined with reasonable accuracy. We have collected and arranged many facts relating to his movements and whereabouts at various times and relating to the lands owned by him, but our efforts to learn anything of his character and individuality have been thwarted by the lack of records.

Court records often contain clues to the qualities of a man, but as already stated, the early Dobbs County papers have been burned. No loss of the early Wayne Court records has been reported, but they are unindexed and in a state of chaos on the basement floor of the court house in Goldsboro.

Jesse Musgrave made the long trip from Pennsylvania to North Carolina with his parents early in 1759, and settled with them on a plantation located south of the Neuse River some two to four miles, and a short distance east of old Falling Creek, undoubtedly within two miles of the place presently called Stevens Mill.

He grew up there and married Isabel Pearce [also Isabella or Isabelle Pierce, Péirce, etc.]. This information comes from Mary (Musgrave) Prevo (1869-1957), daughter of William P. Musgrave (1828-1915), who in a letter dated September 8, 1939, addressed to Mr. Clyde Musgrave Hadley, wrote, "Jesse Musgrave, who was my great grandfather, married Isabelle Pierce. My father's middle name was Pierce, so no doubt he and [his sister] Aunt Bell (Isabelle) were both named for this great grandmother." Further evidence of Isabel's having been a Pierce is found in her last will and testament, in which she mentions her sister, Elizabeth. Close examination of the records compels us to infer that she was the same person as Elizabeth Pearce with whom Jesse and Isabel Musgrave so intimately associated, and who was a witness to Jesse's will.¹ Isabel's maiden name is further evinced in her daughter and namesake, Pearcy Musgrave.

The official proof of the marriage is gone. It is not amongst the existing marriage bonds covering the period 1741-1778 for all of North Carolina. Of course many of the old marriage bonds have been discarded or destroyed accidentally,

¹Elizabeth must have been a spinster for her name not to have changed. She is listed as a free white female living alone in the lists of heads of families in the First Federal Census, 1790. [State Records of N.C., XXVI, 1208.]

but since approximately two thirds of all marriages performed in North Carolina between 1741 and 1868 were by banns rather than by license and bond, there is a probability that the record would not have been contained in the files with the bonds anyway. The banns were not required to be recorded and few of them have survived.¹

From statistics gathered from thousands of lineages, genealogists have observed that the average age at marriage in olden times was 25 years for men and 21 years for women.² This information is often used for testing and, as a last resort, for supplying approximate dates which cannot be determined otherwise. Assuming that Jesse conformed to this average, he would have married about 1771, and Isabel's birth year would have been about 1750. Remember that these figures are empirical, and accuracy in them is not expected.

It was about the time of Jesse's birth that his father was disowned by the Sadsbury Meeting, the details of which have already been told. The minutes of the meetings clearly show that in the father's mind there remained a deeply rooted sense of injury and injustice. His antagonism may have been prolonged, perhaps even until death. As the years went by there may have been an increasing tendency to reconsider and discuss the whole painful affair openly before his children. Doubtless the importance of the matter was often exaggerated and maybe there was even a lack of adherence to fact. At any rate it is conceivable that the young Musgraves could have been influenced to the point of alienating the sympathies of some of them from the Quaker beliefs.

The mother, on the other hand, stayed a Quaker and surely endeavored to rear her children according to the faith as it was her duty so to do. After all, these youngsters had a birthright which was not altered by the father's difficulty with the Monthly Meeting. The experience of the mother's deportment and example served to temper the paternal heritage of extremes and impulses into finer and more moderate, though varied, forms of character.

Out of this background sprang a generation divided as to religious attitude; some remained Quakers while others did not. If a record testifying as to the circumstances of the separation of the latter from church membership ever existed, it has since wasted away. But the probable reason for it seems to have been a mild indifference brought on by the contrary parental viewpoints.

These separatists were amicable with respect to Quakerism, however, and it is likely that they sometimes attended the meetings of worship and even trained their children in conformity with the church beliefs. Evidence of this good will appears in the meeting records more than once. One notable example is found in the marriage records of the Great Contentnea Monthly Meeting³ dated 3-23-1780 pertaining to the wedding of Aaron Overman and Christiana Musgrave at the house of Richard Cox on the Neuse River. Here we find Jesse Musgrave, one of the separatists, with his wife Isabel attending an official church ceremony, associating with a devout Quaker group, and signing the newlywed's marriage certificate along with the others present as follows:⁴

¹ TNC, Vol.2, No.8, pp.236-37.

² 1953 Handy Book for Genealogists, 220; Am. Gen., XXVII, 116; Gen. Reader, 151ff.

³ Page 71. (The original volume at Guilford College was examined by the author in June, 1957.)

⁴ Non-Quaker friends and relatives of the bride and groom sometimes signed the marriage certificate issued by the Monthly Meeting to the couple. Cf. TNC, Vol.1, No.1, p.31.

"Rachel Peele	Sarah Bogue	John Overman
Jesse Musgrave	Sarah Price	Hannah Overman
Robert Cox	James Bradberry	Caleb Musgrave
Hannah Hines	John Kennedy	Elizabeth Musgrave
Isabel Musgrave	Mary Cox	Richard Cox
Phebe Cox	Thomas Overman	Elizabeth Parker
Richard Cox jun	William Lancaster	Sarah Kennedy."
	Joshua Davis	
	Macajah Cox	

As already said, Jesse's mother probably attempted to educate her children, and the fact that Jesse himself possessed two Bibles, a spelling book, and other volumes surely indicates that she succeeded to a fair extent, at least. We must conclude that Jesse had the ability to read. However, except for the appearance of his name upon Overman's marriage certificate, not even one specimen of his handwriting has been discovered. In the making of his last will and testament, and upon every deed for the conveyance of land of which any record can be found, he made a mark (I) upon the documents as a substitute for a signature as if he were unable to write even his name.¹ As to the signature upon Overman's marriage certificate, it is more likely to have been written for Jesse by one of the others attending the ceremony, than to be the script of Jesse's own hand.

The amount of land at one time or another owned by Jesse Musgrave in what is now Wayne County, North Carolina, is upwards of 2,600 acres. Great quantities of land grant surveys, deed descriptions, land partitions, and maps of the old Musgrave and adjoining plantations, together with the most detailed and complete highway and drainage maps of present-day Wayne County, were accumulated by this writer for the purpose of ultimately finding upon the maps and upon the ground the exact locations of these lands. To this mass of information was added a complete set of aerial photographs of the territory in the form of enlargements made precisely to the scale upon which the old surveys and descriptions were plotted. Furthermore, four separate trips to the region were made for the purpose of field checking and inquiry. After hundreds of hours of plotting and analysis the work is still incomplete. It now appears that no solution is possible at all unless the scope of the undertaking is expanded so as to include the copying and plotting of the land grant descriptions for complete physical coverage of an immense area lying west and southwest of Goldsboro. This would not be an impossible task (as the author, on a project not connected with this genealogy, is now engaged in drawing such a map of more than 650 grants contained in Perquimans County, North Carolina), but since less than five percent of the grants have any direct bearing upon the Musgrave family history, the labor involved would be out of all proportion to the value of the result.

The investigation up to this point has brought out considerable facts, however, that have long been forgotten. The following list of plantations owned by Jesse Musgrave has been made up from it:

1. The first land owned by Jesse was acquired on January 25, 1773, from North

¹It has been said that of the persons living in this area at the time, not one in thirty could read and write.

Carolina by Grant No. 339.¹ It consisted of 146 acres on the south side of the Neuse River several miles west of present-day Goldsboro; it fronted on the river and ran back to Deep Bottom Branch. Jesse and Isabel probably lived on this plantation until about 1787, when they are believed to have moved to the north side of the river to settle on the tract mentioned in paragraph numbered 5 below. This 146 acres may have been the 150-acre parcel which Jesse left by will to his son-in-law Abner Cox, notwithstanding a difference in acreages.

2. The next purchase was from Robert Eaches about 1776.² It probably contained 300 acres south of the Neuse River on both sides of Cowhide Branch, likely 10 to 12 miles southwesterly by road from present-day Goldsboro. On February 23, 1801, Jesse sold 100 acres of this to Joseph Bennett for £100; and on August 30, 1802, he sold 200 acres of this (together with 49 acres of another tract) to Solomon Grantham for \$423.08.⁴

3. On April 13, 1778, Jesse entered 300 acres south of the Neuse River and south of Falling Creek, the Beaverdam, and Cabin Branch, and adjoining Robert Eaches and Matthew McKinnie. It was surveyed May 7, 1779, and acquired October 28, 1779, from North Carolina by Grant No. 175. The Warrant issued reads as follows:

"RICHARD CASWELL, Jun.
Entry Officer of Claims for
Lands in the County of Dobbs.

"To the S U R V E Y O R of the said County, Greeting.

"YOU are hereby required, as soon as may be, to lay off and survey, for Jesse Musgrove
a Tract or Parcel of Land, containing three
hundred Acres, lying in the
County aforesaid, On the South side of
Falling Creek Joining Matthew
M^cKinne's line & his own—

"Observing the Directions of the Act of Assembly in such Case made and provided for running out Lands. Two just and fair Plans of such Survey, with a proper Certificate annexed to each, you are to transmit, with this Warrant, to the Secretary's Office without Delay.

"Given under my Hand at Kingston
the 13th Day of April Anno
Dom. 1778. Richd Caswell Jun^r"

Jesse sold 270 acres of this to Richard McKinne [sic] on February 15, 1798, for

¹ Land Grant Office File No. 786 for Dobbs County.

² See index to Dobbs County Deed Records at Kinston referring to Deed Record 11, page 25 (the Deed Record itself is destroyed); and recital in R.D. Wa., Bk. 7, p.168.

³ R.D. Wa., Bk. 7, p.168.

⁴ Ibid., p.387.

⁵ Land Grant Office File No. 1319 for Dobbs County.

£100.¹

4. He entered 300 acres south of the Neuse River next to James Musgrave and lying on Reedy Arm Branch and Mill Branch, on December 15, 1778. This was surveyed May 11, 1779, and granted to him October 27, 1779, by North Carolina by virtue of Grant No. 161.² For £5, Jesse conveyed this land to James Musgrave on April 13, 1784.³ John Kennedy and George Bradberry witnessed the execution of the deed.

5. For the sum of £60, John Moore conveyed to Jesse Musgrave, planter, 100 acres of land on January 31, 1787.⁴ This was a part of the 300-acre manor plantation mentioned in Jesse's will. Its exact location is known; it may be reached by automobile. It is on the north side of the Neuse River and on both sides of the highway (known as the Old Smithfield Road) about one half mile west of the entrance of the drive leading to the steam plant of the Carolina Power & Light Company.

6. Thomas Sutton sold 250 acres to Jesse on March 18, 1789. This parcel of land was situated south of the Neuse River on both sides of Horse Swamp.⁵ John Westbrook purchased this from Jesse on January 2, 1792.⁶

7. Jesse Musgrave owned 150 acres south of the Neuse River and west of Falling Creek between Chappel Marsh and the land of James Pau, and which was probably located 10 miles southwesterly by road from the present city of Goldsboro. We have not determined how this was procured, but Jesse transferred it on April 27, 1794, to Richard McKenne [sic] for the sum of £150.⁷

8. North of the Neuse River on Galeberry Swamp and Half Mile Branch (the location of which has not been ascertained), Jesse owned 24 acres which was purchased of Robert Tolar for £24 on January 15, 1791.⁸ Sarah (Musgrave) Hurst, a daughter, inherited this property from her father.

9. Another tract of land on Galeberry Swamp containing 146 acres, and also lying on Saw Pit Swamp between Robert Tolar's and John Session's lands, was obtained from Thomas Pollock on October 28, 1793, for £19 and 6s.⁹

10. The Musgrave manor plantation, according to Jesse's will, contained 300 acres. One hundred acres of this was bought from John Moore as shown in paragraph numbered 5 above. On October 29, 1793, Thomas Pollock executed a deed to Jesse for the same 100-acre parcel together with 230 acres adjacent thereto.¹⁰ On January 12, 1795, John Moore executed a deed to Jesse for 163 acres of the 230-acre tract of land previously purchased from Pollock.¹¹ Jesse left this plantation to his wife Isabel Musgrave, according to his will. For the geographical location, see paragraph numbered 5 above.

¹ R.D. Wa., Bk.5E, p.579.

⁸ Ibid., p.254; cf. ibid., p.255.

² Land Grant Office File No. 1305 for Dobbs Co.

⁹ Ibid.

³ R.D. Wa., Bk.9, pp.93-4.

¹⁰ Ibid., p.256.

⁴ Loc. cit., Bk.5E, p.252.

¹¹ Ibid., p.253; see Bk.11, p.69.

⁵ Ibid., p.251.

⁶ Ibid., p.381.

⁷ Ibid., p.578.

11. Benjamin Howell, for £100, conveyed to Jesse Musgrave 125 acres on the 9th of June, 1794. This was situated next to Arthur Dougherty's land, and on the east side of Beaverdam Swamp (about eight miles west of present-day Goldsboro).¹ Originally James Musgrave owned this land, he having secured it by grant from North Carolina on December 31, 1792.² On December 23, 1795, Jesse transferred it to John Rose for \$212.³

12. About midway between the Neuse River and the present U.S. Route 70, and approximately eight miles northwesterly by road from downtown Goldsboro, lies 150 acres which Jesse and his brother James Musgrave jointly purchased on November 10, 1794, from Ruffin Deloach of "the Territory of the South of the River Ohio and County of Summer." The deed describes the land as being in the fork of Beaverdam Swamp and adjacent to lands owned by Thomas Tolar, Henry Wegg, Arthur Coor, and Edmund Knowle.⁴ On September 30, 1800, this was sold to Joshua Hastings⁵ for £150, or £96 more than the Musgraves had paid for it.⁶

13. Although the deed has not been found, Jesse's will refers to real property bought of Nathaniel Hood. Title to this descended to Jesse's daughter Sarah according to the terms of the will. It may have contained 136 acres; location indeterminate.

14. A 10-acre tract of land (which may have been a part of the 230 acres mentioned in paragraph numbered 10 above), positioned north of the Neuse River and south of Beaverdam Swamp, was conveyed January 19, 1797, by Robert Toler to Jesse Musgrave for £12 10s.⁷ On February 21, 1814, six acres of this was deeded to Nathan Musgrave (Jesse's son) by Jesse's heirs.⁸

15. On February 15, 1797, Duncin Hamilton conveyed 135 acres abutting Peter Hines' land unto Jesse for \$120. This was north of the Neuse River on Holland Branch and east of the Long Pond on the West Prong, and was southwesterly of the parcel referred to in paragraph numbered 17 below.⁹ Jesse willed this to his daughter Pearcy.

16. North of the Neuse River on the east side of Beaverdam Swamp abutting Coor's Branch and the lands of Richard Musgrave and Nehemiah Tolar (probably seven or eight miles westerly of present-day Goldsboro) was the location of 149 acres conveyed February 1, 1800, by Robert Tolar to Jesse Musgrave for £116.¹⁰ Jesse, "for and in Consideration of the love good will and affection which I do bear towards my loving Son in law Abner Cox," gave this tract of land unto said Cox on October 6, 1803. Witnesses: John Hurst and H. Pender.¹¹

¹ R.D. Wa., Bk.5E, p.343.

⁸ R.D. Wa., Bk.10, p.94.

² Loc. cit., Bk.5, p.350.

⁹ Loc. cit., Bk.10, p.136.

³ Loc. cit., Bk.5E, p.333.

¹⁰ Loc. cit., Bk.9, p.63.

⁴ Loc. cit., Bk.5E, p.325.

¹¹ Loc. cit., Bk.8, p.499.

⁵ Joshua Hastings, intimate of Jesse and other Musgraves, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a Quaker. He removed to North Carolina where for many years he was a Member of the House of Commons of the General Assembly, representing Wayne County. [Goodsp., 335; Wh., Sk., II, 461.]

⁶ R.D. Wa., Bk.8, p.14.

⁷ Loc. cit., Bk.11, p.69.

17. On March 8, 1804, Jesse purchased 33 acres from Daniel Hedgpeth (or Hedgepeth) for \$66. Witnesses: Briton Hood and Elizabeth Pierce.¹ This property was adjacent to that described in paragraph numbered 15 above, and the site may now be reached by automobile as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the western boundary of Wayne County and U.S. Route 70; thence southeasterly on U.S. Route 70 about two miles to a cross road; thence turn right and drive southwesterly, crossing the railroad, for a distance of about six tenths of a mile to a side road; thence turn left and travel southeasterly on the side road five tenths of a mile to the site (which is on the southwestern side of the road). Jesse willed this land to his daughter, Pearcy Musgrave.

* * *

The neighborhood of the Neuse, in Musgrave's day, was occupied by planters devoted to the hard labor of clearing the thickets between the marshes and swamps and to tilling the soil with crude implements. All work here was drudgery. Seed time and harvest, summer and winter, each brought its own hardships, including exhaustion, sickness, and sometimes death.

The slaveholders usually fared better because they toiled less with their own hands, yet still could produce more, and were more prosperous therefore. Jesse Musgrave had a negro named Duke, a slave woman named Leah, and Leah's son Toney (born March 14, 1805).² According to the 1786 tax list of Wayne County and/or the 1790 census schedules, the other Musgraves — Caleb, James, Joel, Moses, and Thomas — had no slaves. John Musgrave's will³ mentions a negro woman named Junia.

At the time of this writing, many of the quiet farmsteads along the old Falling Creek and in the watershed of Beaverdam Swamp are owned by descendants of the pioneers of Jesse Musgrave's generation. Such names as Bass, Grantham, Cox, Edgerton, and others have been there for two centuries, more or less. Although the offspring of the Musgraves were once numerous on both sides of the Neuse, no descendants of that name remain near the original plantations. They have been gone so long that the name is only vaguely recalled by the oldest inhabitants; the traditions, stories of local incidents involving the Musgraves, and the narrations before the winter fireside, have vanished completely.

A quiet, settled neighborhood like the Neuse, out of the crush, and being populated partly by austere Friends, would not likely provide much in the way of recreation for the early planter. As to the local social life, festivals, and merry-makings, the records are scanty. There is one thrilling event, however, which even amidst the most tranquil families should have stirred pulses with patriotic enthusiasm. While it could not be called amusing or pleasing, it was sensational. It happened during the American Revolution at the time when Lord Cornwallis was leaving North Carolina on his journey northward to Yorktown where he surrendered to Washington on October 19, 1781. General Cornwallis and his army left Wilmington April 25th of that year and suddenly swept over the land toward Virginia, crossing the Neuse River at or near the Musgrave plantations about the first of May.⁴ There were no battles fought in this area, but the British were harassed by small bands of armed patriots who preyed on stragglers and plunderers. The

¹ R.D. Wa., Bk.10, p.139.

² This is further proof that he was not a Quaker at the time of making his will.

³ See p.86.

⁴ Car., passim.

enemy virtually lived off of the land wherever he went, and his passage over the plantations resulted in no small amount of depredation and deprivation to those who dwelled there. Whether the Musgraves suffered any losses we cannot say, but there can be little doubt that they were alarmed by this unexpected danger.

From the records examined to this hour, it appears that none of the Musgraves who were settled along the banks of the Neuse actually fought as soldiers in the conflict.¹ Those who were Quakers did not believe in settling disputes by violence, and it is highly probable that their once-Quaker kin shared the same view.

Still in existence, but only recently discovered in a box of dilapidated and uncataloged papers in the State Archives, is the Wayne County tax list for 1786, from which the following is extracted:

Caleb Mustgrove	610 acres, 1 free poll, 0 slaves
Moses ditto	150 0 0
Thomas ditto	748 1 0
Joel ditto	100 1 0

Jesse and James Musgrave's names are conspicuously absent from the list since both owned and occupied considerable real estate during that year. No part of the tax list seems to be missing so the enumerator must have failed to include them. Being left to wonder if these two went into hiding when the assessor appeared, we are reminded of a memorandum penned by the Clerk at the end of the 1755 tax list of Orange County, North Carolina: "I am of Opinion, that there may be to the number of thirty who have Concealed themselves, and abut twenty who have In-listed themselves twice."

Looking over the schedules of the First Federal Census, 1790, the names of Thomas, Moses, John, Joel, and James Musgrave are found. And how did Jesse escape notice again? Well, perhaps the answer to this was written by George Washington in his diary on Sunday, April 24, 1791, while touring North Carolina, to wit: "... the Census in this State has been very inaccurately, & Shamefully taken by the Marshall's deputies; who, instead of going to Peoples houses, & there, on the spot, ascertaining the Nos.; have advertised a meeting of them at certain places, by which means those who did not attend (and it seems many purposely avoided doing it, some from an apprehension of its being introductory of a tax, & others from religious scruples) have gone with their familes, unnumbered -- In other instances, it is said these deputies have taken their information from the Captains of Militia Companies; not only as to the men on their Muster Rolls, but of the Souls, in their respective familes; which at best, must in a variety of cases,

¹John Musgrave, probably a son of Caleb Musgrave, Sr., of Wayne County, was living in Marlboro District, South Carolina, in 1804. [R.D. Wa., Bk.8, p.51.] Looking into the Revolutionary history of another district, Newberry, we find the name Col. John Musgrave, and the name of Col. Edward Musgrave, his brother. Other early records mention Edward (or Allen) Musgrave who lived near what was later known as Musgrave's Mill, on the Enoree River, in Spartanburg District. This was the site of the famous battle of Musgrave's Mill. In Newberry, "The following names have vanished from the county entirely. Their blood, however, still flows in veins of their descendants ... but names are now only matters of history or tradition: Musgrave, Cox" [O'Neall & Ch., passim; Sum., Newb., 367.] There may be no connection between the Musgraves of North Carolina and the Musgroves of Revolutionary service in South Carolina.

be mere conjecture whilst all those who are not on their lists — Widows and their familes &c pass unnoticed."¹

On April 20, 1791, Jesse Musgrave was one of a great many persons who attended the public sale of the estate of Caleb Musgrave, Sr., deceased. He bought one stock of bees for 10s. 6d.

We suspect that Jesse's health had begun to decline, and early in 1807 he must have felt he was nearly within the clutches of destiny. His last will and testament, a copy of which follows, serves to make this clear:²

"23^d March 1807

"I Jesse Musgrave of the County of Wayne in the State of North Carolina being sick but in My Sound and perfet Mind and Memory Calling to mind the the [sic] Mortality of My Boddy Knowing it is Appointed for all men once to die Do Make and Ordain this My Last will and Testament that is to Say as Taking My Worldley Estate Where with I have been blessed in this Life I Give Desmiss Dispose of the Same in Manner and form as follows

"First I Lend to My belovd wife During her Widowhood My Manner Plantation with the Land Lying Above the the [sic] Grate Gut Both Tracts which I purchased of John Moor the whole Containing three hundred Acres I also lend her my Negro Duk During her Widowhood and If the said Duk Conducts him Self to the Satisfaction of My Executors untill the lent is out then My will and Desire is for him to be Free and If the said Duk Does not Do Do [sic] as his Mistriss wishes then to be sold by the Executors and the Money Applied to the of buying another hand for my Wife to have the use of During her widow hood & then to be Equally Divided among my Children

"I Now Give to My wife forever one bed and furniture Two Cows & Calvs her Chair One horse bridle and Saddle all My Plantation Toots [?Tools] Two Sows and Pigs Six Chars Two pots one pan one loom six Puter Plates Two Puter Dishes Two Basons $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz Spoons one Linnen Wheel one Woolling Wheel and all my knives & Forks

"Item I Give to my Daughter Sarah her heirs and asigns forever the Land I purchased of Nathaniel Hood and the Land I purchased of Robert Toler Joining Joel Gurlees Land Both tracts about one Hundred & Sixty Acres Also I Give her one Cow and Calf one heiffer One bed & furniture one Puter Dish four Puter Plates & One Puter Bason one Lining Wheel

"Item I Give and Bequeath to My Daughter Pearcy to her her heirs and asigns forever all the Land I Purchased of Duncan Hambleton & Daniel Hedgepeth Also one Cow and Calf one heiffer one Bed and furniture and the Next Child My Negro Leah hath and If She hath no More Children then My will and Desire that My Daughter Pearcy have Leah but If She Should have a Child for Pearcy then at the End of My wifes widow hood for She and her heirs to be Equally Divided among My Children Except Toney her Children I Give & bequeath to My Son Nathan to him his heirs and Asigns Forever

"Item I Give and Bequeath to Abner Cox My Son in Law the Whole of a tract of land Joining McKinne Land to him and his heirs and asigns forever being one hundred & Fifty Acres My will and Desire further is that the Remainder of My Estate Both real and Personal to be Sold and after My Debts is paid out of it to be Equally Divided after Giving Pearcy Tin Dollars in Cash

¹Hend.; cf. TNC, Vol.1, No.4, p.109. ²A. & H., Wa. Wills & Settlements, IV, 72-3.

"Item I Give to My Son Nathan all the Land I have Lent to My Wife to him and his heirs forever but not to be in his Power to Sell Nor Dispose of in no Manner More than to have the use of or to his Lawful heirs

"And Lastly I Constitute and appoint My Wife and Abner Cox as Executors to this My Last will and Testament in witness I have hereunto set My hand and Affixed My Seal the Day and Year above written Signed Sealed & Delivered in Presance of us,

"Micajah Cox

Elizabeth (f) Pearce ✓

"Jess his
mark Musgrave

"Isabel Mustgrave } Ad as Exec^{rx}"

In the basement vault of the office of the Clerk of Superior Court in the Wayne County court house are stored the papers in connection with the estate of Jesse Musgrave, deceased. There is "A True Inventorey of the Parishable Parte of the Property of Jesse Musgrave Decd. Taken this 8th Day of August 1807" which establishes that death occurred before that date. The inventory was made and signed (a mark) by Isabel Musgrave, the widow.

Other papers, copied here in full, are rich in clues as to the ways of life of these ancient ancestors as well as to the names of close relatives and friends:

An Account of the Sales of the Estate of Jesse
Musgrave Dec^d Sold the 29th of August 1807.

1 Spice Morter	to Abner Cox	18 -
Skimmer & flesh forks	Elizabeth Pearce	3 -
12 Riddles	Joshua Hastings	3 6
A Lott of lumber	Stephen Tolar	12 -
1 pair of Stillards	William Price	18 -
1 pair of Do	Richard Musgrave	18 6
1 pair of Ditto	Abner Cox	15 -
1 Candlestick & snuffer	Isabel Musgrave	3 -
1 lott of pewter	John Rose Sr.	13 2
1 lott of Ditto	John Rose Sr.	12 7
1 Coffey pot & salt sellar	Isabel Musgrave	5 0
1 lott of tins	James Musgrave	10 6
1 Tea Canister & sugar Dishes	Elizabeth Pearce	3 -
1 Pitcher	Isabel Musgrave	2 6
2 Tin Cups & 1 Jil Pote	Joshua Hines	5 1
1 Griddle	Isabel Musgrave	9 6
1 Bible & spelling book	Ditto Do	5 0
1 Spider	Ditto Ditto	15 -
1 Testament	Elizabeth Pearce	4 1
1 Lott of books	Harfrey C. Pender	6 0
1 Book	Ethelred Hott	5 6
1 Hackel	Isabel Musgrave	5 0
1 Riddle & sand sive	Joseph Jennett	5 -
1 Iron Backband	Etheldred Boyet	10 -
1 Bottle	John Rose	1 -
Some leather	Neidham Pender	5 -
1 lote of Crockery	Isabel Musgrave	5 1

1 pair of hand mill stones	Powell Davis	1 6 6
1 Table	Elizabeth Pearce	5 6
1 Chest	John Tolar	1 11 6
1 Sugar Canister	Elizabeth Pearce	5 6
1 pigan	James Musgrave	2 6
2 Bread trays	Isable Musgrave	5 -
1 Cann	Willis Jones Jn ^r	6 6
1 Quil weel	Elizabeth Pearce	8 1
1 Whip saw	John C. Pender	13 6
2 Pales	Elizabeth Pearce	7 6
1 half bushel & pale	Wiot Warrick	12 -
2 Tubs	Isabel Musgrave	3 -
1 pair of fire dogs	Josiah Cox	15 6
1 Iron pot	Richard Musgrave	13 -
1 pair of flat irons	Isabel Musgrave	10 -
1 small pot	Fredrik Gurley	6 6
1 skillet	Isabel Musgrave	3 1
1 Duchi oven	Major Howell	11 6
1 Great Wheel	Daniel Ward	7 -
1 fether bed & furniture	Joseph Jennetts	11 5 -
1 Grine stone	Edwar Stevens	2 3 -
1 fether bed & furniture	Joseph Jennetts	9 1 -
1 saddle	Isabel Musgrave	2 - -
1 Ditto	Powell Davis	2 2 6
1 side of leath & brand Iron	Jesse Coor	10 -
1 pair of shoes	Edward Stevens	11 6
1 Basket	Isabel Musgrave	3 1
1 Ditto	Ditto Ditto	1 7
1 Churn	James Musgrave	2 2
1 Cage	John Hines	4 6
1 Ditto	Stephen Tolar	2 1
1 Coffey mill	Isabel Musgrave	2 -
1 Churn	James Musgrave	10 5
1 Cage	Benj ^a Jernigan	8 -
1 Mare	Robert Fellows Jn ^r	21 6 -
1 Horse [?]	Isabel Musgrave	18 13 -
1 Ditto	Stephen Tolar	35 - 6
1 yoke of Oxen	Benj ^a Jernagan	16 11 -
1 Ox Carte	Benj ^a Jernigan	3 1 -
4 hogs & 2 sows & piggs	Sampson Edward	7 - -
9 Ditto	Ditto Ditto	10 - -
3 Ditto	Ditto Ditto	2 7 -
1 Cow & yearling	Joel Gurley	4 7 6
1 heiffer	Micajah Cox	3 10 6
1 Ditto	William Sasser	3 15 6
1 Ditto	Robert Fellows	3 10 6
17 head of Gees	Asa Jernigan	2 13 10
1 lamb	Isabel Musgrave	10 -
1 large bell	Exum Hollowell	14 6
1 gun barrel	W ^m Price	1 10
1 Raw hide	Abner Cox	6 -

1 Gun	Ditto	3 11 6
1 looking Glass	Sarah Musgrave	15 6
5 Cheerframes	Daniel Ward	15 6
1 mall Ditto	Isabel Musgrave	- 6
half of a still	John C. Pender	8 5 -
3 open headed barrels & 3 good } & 1 hoghead 1 stand }	Isabel Musgrave	1 - -
Shovel & firetongs	Ditto	1 -
1 [illegible] gum	John Rarford	1 - -
1 Ditto Ditto	Daniel Weggs	1 - -
1 gug	Abner Cox	5 -
1 Ditto	Ditto	3 -
1 Table	Isabel Musgrave	2 -
1 Ditto	Ditto	2 -
1 butter pot	Ditto	1 -
1 peper box tumbler & punch hole	Sarah Musgrave	2 6
2 Bottles	Isabel Musgrave	1 -
2 sides of leather	Ditto	16 -
1 Currey Comb	Ditto	3 -
2 bells	Ditto	14 6
3 pair of cards & sifter	Ditto	10 -
1 Spoon Moles	Ditto	6 6
2 Jack knives	Fredrik Gurley	1 -
2 Ditto Ditto	Edward Sasser	1 3
2 Ditto Ditto	Fredrik Gurley	1 3
[blank]	John Weggs	2 6
1 Iron box	Daniel Weggs	3 6
1 looking glass	Alexander Jones	1 -
1 Tickler	Isabel Musgrave	1 -
1 Recp hook	Jonathan Davis	1 10
1 Rule	Isabel Musgrave	2 9
1 Razor	Ditto	- 6
1 Currey Comb	Ditto	2 6
1 Bridle	Edward Sasser	1 9
1 pair of specktickels	Ditto	1 -
1 pale	Isabel Musgrave	1 6
1 Tub	Ditto	2 -
1 Chamber pot	Ditto	2 -
1 Great Coat	George Jernigan	3 10 -
		199 0 1*

A Just and true Return of the
account of the County Sale of the
Estate of Jesse Musgrave Dec^d by me—

Isabel  her
Musgrave Ex^{rx}
mark

Dr. Isabel Musgrave Executrix to the Last Will of
Jesse Musgrave dec'd in acct current with the Heirs Cr.

	No	1	6	16	-
By John Wiggs acct					
By Joshua Hastings receipt for Tax		2	1	5	11
" John Rose acct		3		6	4
" Briton Hoods acct		4	1	-	-
" James Edgertons Note		5	7	15	10
" Levi Cox acct		6	"	11	6
" Joseph Everitts acct		7	1	17	6
" Arthur Crawfords Note		8	4	16	6
" Matthew Hollands acct		9	-	13	6
" Ruth Sassers acct		10	-	15	-
" Joshua Hastings acct		11	1	16	6
" Jn ^o W. Hurst acct		12	6	1	10
" Hollowell & Cox acct		13	11	-	8
" Hollwoell & Cox Note		14	12	9	2
" Peter Peacocks Note		15	6	5	-
" David Bizzell Note		16	1	-	-
" Richard Cox acct		17	-	4	6
" Sarah Musgraves acct		18	3	17	-
" Eliza Pearce acct		19	3	13	6
" Ethel ^d Jernigan acct		20	-	5	-
" John Miles acct		21	-	17	6
" Richard Musgrave acct		22	-	3	6
" Robert Gurley note Note		23	11	-	2
" Thomas Boyte acct		24	-	5	-
" Sarah McKinne Note		25	11	6	6
" James Edgerton Note		26	6	9	1
" William Fellow Judgment		27	4	4	8
" Uriah Bass ditto		28	-	6	6
" James Musgrave note		29	4	2	3
" Cash paid Joshua Hastings cost		30	-	8	-
" Court Charges		31	-	19	-
Cash paid for Brandy at Sale		32	-	16	6
Leagacy Left Pearcy Musgrave		33	5	-	-
By the Sale of two Head Cattle left ditto		34	8	10	-
By this amt paid P Collure on Judgment		35	2	3	7
Commissions on Sales		36	11	8	3
			£140	12	1

Dr.

To Amount of sales		226	11	7
To an Acct on Barnaby McKinne		1	-	-
To an Acct on Richard Musgrave		-	15	-
To an acct on Paul Pender (desperate) 3 0 0				
To an acct on William Worley ditto - 4 -				
To a note on Sam'l Slater for 50lb pork £3 4 0				
To a note on ditto ditto 1 Barrell pork desperate				
		£228	6	7
		140	12	1
Bal ^c due the Heirs		£87	14	6

In Obedience to an order of Court to us directed we the Subscribers have proceeded to Settle and divide the Estate of Jesse Musgrave decd and find in the Hands of the Executrix After paying the debts and Legacy, of the decd. the Sum of Eighty Seven pounds & fourteen Shillings & Six pence Which being divided in five Equal parts leaves Each Heir the Sum of Seventeen pounds ten Shillings and ten pence 3/4 Which is Submitted to the inspection of your Worship
29th November 1810

J. Hurst
Micajah Cox
Hopton Coor

Isabel Musgrave died and soon afterward her son, Nathan, was appointed administrator of all goods and chattles, rights and credits of his deceased father. On February 21, 1820, Nathan Musgrave, John Kennedy, and John Cox gave bond in the amount of \$1500 as executors and administrators jointly. A few years later Nathan removed to Illinois and John Cox, Barnaby Cox, and John Kennedy were appointed to the post and filed their bond on May 15, 1826, in the amount of \$1,000.

Dr. John Cox Admin^S

By Amount of Sails	122.84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Intrest up to the Presant date	
August 15 th 1829 for 33 monts 2/3	20.71
Amount of Cash in hand	28.13
Int. up to the above date	4.72
	176.40 $\frac{1}{2}$
	53.96 $\frac{1}{2}$
	122.44

We the Commitey in obedience to an order of Court to us directed Ihued May Term 1829 have Proseded to Settle the Estate of Jessey Musgrave Dec^d with John Cox Administrater and finde Dew the Estate up to the Presant date One hundred and Twenty Two dollars & 44 c^{ts}. August 15th 1829

Willis Hall [nearly illegible]
Barnaby Cox
Pierce Brogden

Cr.

By An Accompt with Wright & Washington	3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Intrest on the Same	57
By an Accompt with John Bieard & Int.	4.72
By an Accompt with John & Richard Washington and Intrest	10.82
By an Accompt with Miles Miers & Int.	2.02
By an Accompt with Exum Overman & Int.	6.78
By an Accompt with Briton Hood Adm ^r to the Estate of Sarah Bass Dec ^d & Int.	8.84
By an Accompt with Isaac Hill & Int.	7.07
	\$43.94 $\frac{1}{2}$

Commitions on the Estate	\$ 43.94 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8.82
	<u>52.76 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>
Court Expences	1.20
	<u>53.96 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>

The Twenty fifth of the 10th Month 1819. I Isabella Musgrave of the County of Wayne & State of North Carolina being in my senses & remembering the Mortality of my body do make & ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner form following Imprimis. I Give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah One Feather Bed and furniture, (stead excepted) One Chest also all my Geese, also Thirty dollars, also one Half of all my clothes. Item. I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Mary one Feather Bed & furniture (including stead) also Thirty dollars, also one half of my clothes the whole of my Cotton, - I Give Equally amongst my Two daughters & my sister Elizabeth, I further give unto my said Sister Elizabeth Two hundred Weight of Pork and Three Barrels of Corn, also Two and a half Bushels of Wheat also one Pewter dish & four Earthun Plates, my Will further is that the Cash Legacees herein expressed shall be paid at the expiration of Twelve Months after my Decease, all the remainder of my property after my Just debts & legacees are paid, I Give and Bequeath unto my son Nathan— Lastly I nominate and ordain my son Nathan Executor to this my Last Will I Witness whereof I have to these presents set my hand & affixed my seal the day & date within expressed

Signed Sealed & acknowledged in the presence of

Jn^o Kennedy

her

Nancy Musgrave

Isabella Musgrave (Seal)

Elizabeth Musgrave

mark

Wayne County February Term 1820

Then was the above Will of Isabella Musgrave exhibited in open Court for probate Which was duly proved by the affirmation of John Kennedy a Subscribing Witness, and at the Same Time Nathan Musgrave appeared & Qualified as executor, & let it be recorded

Feb^Y C^o 1820. Teste P. Hooks Clk.

Inventory of the property of Isabella Musgrave taken the 15th of 5th month 1820 Two horses five head Cattle eleven hogs fat nineteen summer pigs fat five sows and twenty two Spring pigs a Quantity of Corn supposed to be twenty five barrels two Blade stacks fodder three Beds two Steads and furniture one Chest three hundred pounds Cotton 1 Cow hide one woolen wheel one linnen do. two pare Cotton Cards Some wheat some old Barrels one tub two pails five cups & Saucers one tumblers fifteen geese one pan one dutch Oven one Skillet one pot one Tray one Saddle one coffee still one Loom & Gear one Dozen plates one dish one basin $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Table Spoons one Tea Pot one Coffee Pot Ten Table Chairs wareing apparel four tin pans Three earthen Bowls one Mug one Pitcher one Basket one Candlestick & Snuffers one flat Iron one bench one Jordan one note on Thomas Toler for Ten Dollars one note on Thomas Sasser for Eighty

cents doubtful one small Book one Butter Pot one Jug one Stand up Basket one auger two plows and gear for one horse one weeding hoe a small piece Leather

May C^o 1820

Nathan Musgrave Exor-

In an attempt to find the graves of Jesse and Isabel Musgrave, several days were spent examining monuments in old cemeteries southwest and west of Goldsboro. Inquiry was made of local residents as to the location of small and isolated burial grounds which otherwise may have been overlooked, and in the case of the secluded Kennedy Cemetery on the south side of the Neuse River, three young lads familiar with the country were hired as guides.

On the south side of the river east of the Kennedy Cemetery, and in a huge turn in the stream called Quaker Neck, an immense giant has grown which serves as a landmark which may be seen for miles. It is Eastern North Carolina's billion kilowatt-hour steam electric generating plant which is owned by the Carolina Power & Light Company. The land owned by the company here is vast — covers the former plantations of the Musgraves, Coxes, and others. The territory is a pathless wilderness of young pines being grown for trees and is so dense that a visitor would not dare enter without a guide. The company very kindly furnished a guide and the woods were searched for hours in temperatures up to 104 degrees in the shade. The only grave seen was that of Sarah Woodard Cox; another was there but it could not be reached.

And so another generation passed on and its remains everlastingly lost. These deaths brought great sorrow long ago, but as the wind effaces a footprint in the sand, so does time ultimately erase all grief.

Issue of Jesse Musgrave and Isabel Musgrave (all born in what is now Wayne County, North Carolina):

i. MARY MUSGRAVE; married about 1803-07 Abner Cox, who was born 7-5-1782, son of Micajah Cox and Louisa (Lancaster) Cox; received the aforementioned legacy from her father's estate; and went to Illinois with her husband in 1819 or before. A Bible record¹ states that Abner died in Illinois October 8, 1820, but his will on file in Johnson County, Illinois, is dated October 20, 1820. It mentions his beloved wife, Mary Cox; money coming to him from North Carolina; two "half-quarters" of land in Union County, Illinois, already paid for; money due him from S.J. Chapman; son Abner Cox; and other children whose names were not given. Mary may have then married Martin Howell.² Issue of Mary Cox and Abner Cox:

- a. Abner Cox, Jr.
- b. (Others, names unknown).

ii. PEARY MUSGRAVE; unmarried; she received the aforementioned legacy from her father's estate; died between 1808 and 1814.

iii. SARAH MUSGRAVE; married William Hurst; received the aforementioned

¹ See p.67, footnote 2.

² See settlement of the estate of Richard Cox begun Nov. 1824, Johnson County, Ill.

legacy from her father's estate; was an ancestor to many residents of present-day Crawford County, Illinois, Clark County, Illinois, and elsewhere. Issue:

- a. William M. Hurst, born 2-5-1808; died 4-26-1853; married Zilpha _____. Had Augustus C. Hurst who died 3-12-1860, aged 21 years 3 months; and A.O. Hurst who died 11-29-1862, aged 27 years 3 months 28 days. All lived in Hutsonville, Illinois, where they are buried.
- b. John R. Hurst, known as "Jack" Hurst, was born 8-7-1811; died 10-7-1886; married in 1836, Nancy Barlow. Of them more later.

iv. NATHAN MUSGRAVE, born 4-4-1796; died 2-23-1863; of whom more later.

NATHAN MUSGRAVE

V. NATHAN⁵ MUSGRAVE (Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), merchant and farmer, was born April 4, 1796,¹ in Wayne County, North Carolina, a son of Jesse Musgrave and Isabel (Pearce) Musgrave.

The plantation where the family lived in the year of Nathan's birth fronted on the north bank of the Neuse River six or seven miles due west of where Goldsboro now stands, and may be reached by automobile by beginning at the entrance to the Carolina Power & Light Company's steam generating plant (a conspicuous landmark), and by driving westerly one fourth of a mile on what is known as the Old Smithfield Road to Beaverdam Swamp.² The old plantation begins here and extends westward (and on both sides of the road) for a distance of about four tenths of a mile. On the north side of the road, and nearly at the middlepoint of the land, may be seen the remains of the plot of land set aside by Richard Musgrave in 1823 for burial purposes, but now excavated and hauled away.³

Not far away is what the ancient records call the "Great Gut" which divided the Musgrave property. About one half mile upstream from the light company's truss bridge over the Neuse was the southwest corner of the land. One old document, written after Nathan had reached his majority, called it "about 30 yards above the old woman's ford, Nathan Musgrave's corner."

Of his early life, no outstanding events have come to our attention. We can only assume that the boy had all the pleasures and advantages suitable to his age, so far as his parents could command. He must have spent many a happy day amidst the freedom and delights of outdoor country life. He learned to read and write, but what other courses of instruction he may have received has not been ascertained. Surely arithmetic was one.

The first record of him which we have found, excepting in his father's will, is an indenture "made this 21st day of February in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred & fourteen between Sarah Musgrave, Abner Cox and mary his wife & Isabel Musgrave all of the State of North Carolina and County of Wayne on the one parte & Nathan Musgrave of the Same place on the other parte Witnesseth that for & in consideration of the love and affection which we have & bare towards the Said Nathan Musgrave and for the further Consideration that we are fully convinced that it wase the wish of his Father Jesse Musgrave that he Should have the land hereafter mentioned we have Given Granted and by these presents do Give Grant & make over to him the Said Nathan Musgrave his heirs and assigns forever all our righte title Intereste property Claim or demand in & to a Ceratin piece or percel of land Situate lying & being in the aforesaid County of Wayne Beginning at a red oak down the dividing Corner between them & runs along the Contract N^o30 E^t 136 pole to two perssimon trees & pine in the Edge of the old field an a-greed Corner then N^o1 E^t 22 pole to a Sweete gum in the mouth of a little branch at the run of the beaverdam about eighty yards below the Mill then down the meanders of the run of the beaverdam to a large Sweete gum the olde dividing Corner between them then with the olde dividing line to the beginning Containing Six acres

¹ McNutt & Musgrave, Three Score and Ten; sim. his grave stone.

² Sometimes called "Hop Coor Branch" for pioneer Hopton Coor.

³ See footnote on page 83.

more or less it being the land which the S^d Jesse Musgrave bought of Robert Toler ... In witness whereof we have hereunto Set our hands & affixed our Seals the day & date above written. Sarah (+) Musgrave, Abner Cox, Isbel (+) Musgrave; sign-
ed sealed & acknowledged in presence of James (I) Musgrave, Jo^s Hastings, Henery Massey.¹

This land constituted the extreme northern end of the manor plantation² and was on the west side of Beaverdam Swamp (not the fork thereof called Beaverdam Creek which originates in Johnston County) about 1.3 miles north of the Neuse River. Na-
than sold this, together with the remaining 224 acres of the manor plantation which he had inherited, to Micajah Cox for \$1,864 on October 22, 1822.³

On May 31, 1817, he conveyed to Joshua Hines for the sum of \$120 a "parcel of land that formerly belong to Jesse Musgrave and Willed by the said Musgrave to his Daughter Pearcy Musgrave which said Pearcy died it fell to her sister and my self containing one hundred and forty four acres...that I obtained by the Death of said Pearcy....⁴ Tho. Kennedy and David T. Howell were subscribing witnesses to the deed. The conveyance from Duncin Hamilton by which Jesse Musgrave ac-
quired this in 1797 indicated the area of the land to be 135 acres.⁵

One valuable old family record reads as follows: "Nathan Musgrave Join^d Wed-
lock with Mary first of the 8 Month Year 1816 -." A photostatic copy of this, given to the author a number of years ago by Mr. Clyde Musgrave Hadley, is marked "Page 62," suggesting that the original sheet from which the copy was made is a page of a book. The photostatic copy came originally from Mary (Musgrave) Prevo (1869-1957).

In a letter to Mr. Hadley dated March 8, 1941, Mr. Paul Musgrave (nephew of Mary Prevo mentioned above) of Hutsonville, Illinois, gives a theory as to the origin of the photostatic reproduction: "I'm certainly indebted to you for your good letter of the 25th Feb. It contains exactly what I want namely, whether the record in an old William Penn book some 150 years old is as good as one in an old Bible. This old book is temporarily in my possession and contains, page 677, 'Nathan Musgrave joined Wedlock with Mary first of the 8 Month Year 1816.' The preceding page gives the Cox family history, dates of birth of each of Mary's sisters & broth-
ers, also date of marriage of her parents, and was written by a Thomas Cox at least 70 years ago. The Cox family used this book as some did old Bibles to keep family records in. The book was probably printed in London 1771. The name of the book was probably printed on the back, a later piece of leather had been pasted on the back to hold it together. Many leaves are loose, has the appearance of be-
ing very old, the letter 's' is nearly always printed like the printed 'f' is nowadays. Its name probably was 'Selected Works of William Penn.' The old book is very large, 15 inches by 10 inches, 860 pages; gives Penn's letters, addresses, and ac-
counts of his travels through Holland & Germany... It is the oldest book I have ever seen.

"The photostat you spoke of evidently came from this book for the quotations you give are exactly as they are in this book."

¹ R.D. Wa.10, No.97. It is to be wondered why Sarah did not use her married name.

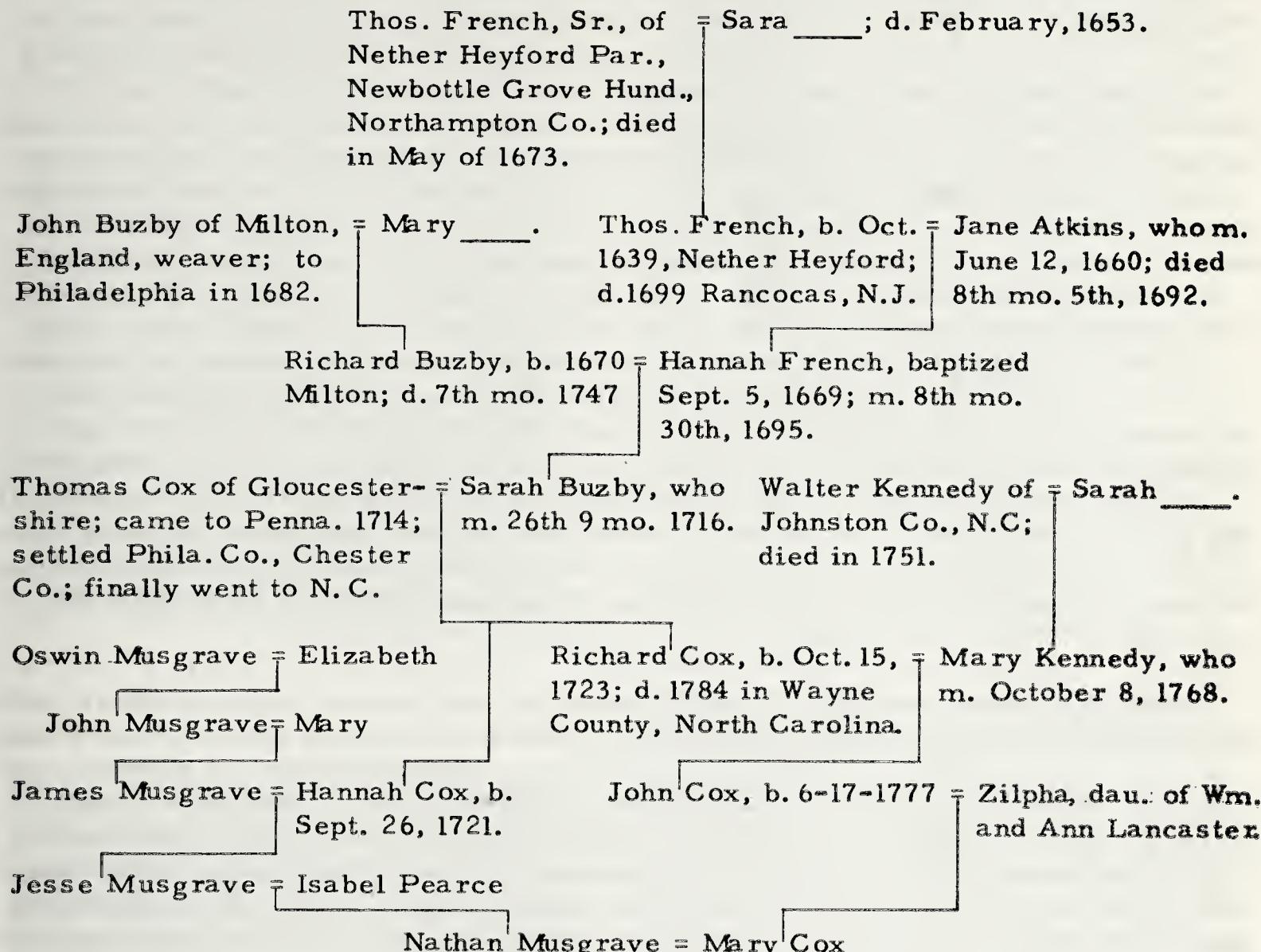
² For details, see page 95.

³ R.D. Wa.12, No.355. Richard Musgrave, owner of adjacent property, joined in the execution of this deed, but only for the purpose of acknowledging concurrence in certain modifications in the language used to describe the boundary.

⁴ R.D. Wa.15, pp.553-54.

⁵ R.D. Wa.10, No.136.

Nathan's wife was Mary Cox, born on the south side of the Neuse October 18, 1800, a daughter of John Cox and Zilpha (Lancaster) Cox.¹ Richard Cox's sister, Hannah Cox, married James Musgrave, Nathan's grandfather; therefore, Nathan Musgrave and Mary, his wife, were second cousins.



PORTION OF THE MUSGRAVE-COX GENEALOGICAL TABLE

At the time of his marriage, Nathan Musgrave was not a Friend so the ceremony was not sanctioned by the Quaker meeting in spite of the fact that the bride, at least, was a member in good standing. In fact, the Discipline of the church at the time did not tolerate marriages of its members to non-Quakers and considered such acts as being "out of unity" with the church and was punishable by disownment. In Mary's case little time was wasted in condemning her marriage to Nathan Musgrave, disownment being recorded in the minutes of the Contentnea Monthly Meeting on August 10, 1816.²

While not himself a Quaker, Nathan Musgrave was of Quaker stock; his ancestors and some of his living collateral kin were either Quakers or had leanings to that faith. His wife was a birthright Quakeress, but while she was put out of the

¹ Photostatic copy of old family record; see p.109.

²H., Ency., I, 303 & 312.

membership, still she believed as one. All of this had a great influence on Nathan, and when combined with his own natural tendencies toward the faith he, with Mary, requested of the Contentnea Monthly Meeting to be received into the membership. They were received upon request October 10, 1818.¹

The Contentnea Meeting House was a hard day's journey from the Musgrave home and so at least three or four days each month were allotted to attending the Monthly Meeting and making the round trip. A lesser meeting of Quakers, held more frequently than the Monthly Meeting, and more for the purpose of worship than for the transaction of church business, was located on the west (or south) bank of the Neuse less than two miles southeasterly from the Nathan Musgrave plantation. This was the Neuse Meeting House, the two acres of land for which was dedicated May 17, 1782, by Mary's grandfather Richard Cox.² In 1841, the location was abandoned because it was being washed away by the river,³ and a new building was constructed seven tenths of a mile to the south.⁴ There even today stands the Neuse Friends Church and the old cemetery which is covered with beautiful white sand.

As we have already said, non-Quakers sometimes attended the marriage ceremonies of Friends and signed the marriage certificates. Nathan Musgrave was present when on January 14, 1816, Isaac Cox, son of Richard and Elizabeth, married Millicent Parker, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Parker. The other witnesses were Isaac Parker, Jesse Parker, Phinehas Parker, Benjamin Parker, Elijah Coleman, Sarah Hollowell, John Kennedy, Joshua Hall, Thomas Kennedy, Asenath Parker, Elizabeth Parker, Sarah Davis, William Parker, Silas Hollowell, and John Newsom.⁵

On November 26, 1821, Nathan and Mary Musgrave witnessed the sale of two negro girls by Richard Musgrave to his son-in-law, Samuel Brown.⁶

Most of the Quakers were ardent abolitionists, and many of them harbored slaves who had run away from cruel and sadistic masters, concealing them in their homes until such time as was deemed safe to send these frightened men and women on to safety in the North or Canada via the underground railroad. Although it cannot be said that all slave owners were cruel — many masters were kind and good, and some even freed their slaves — the institution of slavery was so abhorred by many, even in the South, that the Quakers felt no condemnation in aiding the fugitives in any way that they could. They maintained that they were obeying the commands of the Bible in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and assisting the downtrodden. However, as laws relating to slavery were constantly made more oppressive, the Quakers of North Carolina felt that they could no longer be any help to the black man. There were heavy penalties for "stealing" a negro, or for harboring or feeding a runaway slave. Finally, a law was passed prohibiting slaves who had been freed by their masters from remaining in the state, except in a few cases for meritorious conduct. The free negroes had often been of great help to the Quakers in hiding and helping fugitives, but this was now over. As Levi Coffin remarked, "Slavery and Quakerism could not prosper together, and many of the Friends ... moved to the West."⁷ The Friends who remained in the South were among the

¹H., Ency., I, 312.

²R.D. Wa., Bk.3, p.53.

³Rh., 42; substantiated by a visit to the place in 1954.

⁴H., Ency., I, 321.

⁵Contentnea Mo. Mtg. Marriage Records, p.160.

⁶R.D. Wa., Bk.12, No.256.

⁷Coff., 76.



BEAVERDAM SWAMP: Looking south from the Old Smithfield Road into the dismal, water-soaked wilderness that once marked the eastern boundary of the manor plantation which Jesse Musgrave bought in 1787. It is on the north bank of the Neuse River.



LOOKING WEST on the Neuse River at the wooded frontage (right) of Jesse Musgrave's manor plantation where Nathan Musgrave was born in 1796.



PRESENT-DAY views at the Neuse Friends Church located about five miles southwest of Goldsboro, North Carolina. The land for the original meeting house was dedicated by Richard Cox in 1782 on the southwest bank of the Neuse River, but that site was abandoned in 1841 because it was being washed away. The present church is but seven tenths of a mile south of the first location, and is one half of a mile from the spot where Richard Cox's house stood.

[Photographs by the author. 1957]

minority so far as voting against slavery was concerned.

In the 1820's the Musgraves joined others Friends in the great exodus from the South brought on by the slavery question. Most of the Musgraves who took part in this got certificates from the Contentnea Monthly Meeting to the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting in Indiana, but actually migrated to the eastern part of Union County, Illinois, some 190 miles southwesterly from the Honey Creek Meeting House.

The Honey Creek Meeting derived its name from a stream near the log house in the northern part of the town of Prairieton, Indiana, wherein the Quakers held their first meetings about 1818 or 1819.¹ The meeting place was moved in 1820 to a log church a mile or two from Prairieton near a spot which later became the boundary between Honey Creek and Prairieton Townships in Vigo County.² Later, the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting belonged to the Bloomingdale Quarterly Meeting in Parke County, Indiana. When the Honey Creek Meeting finally dwindled away and was discontinued, the Quarterly Meeting set up a meeting in Crawford County, Illinois, where Friends were more plentiful.

The first to get his certificate to Honey Creek was Caleb Musgrave, Jr., This one was granted by the Contentnea Monthly Meeting March 9, 1822. The next were Nathan and Mary Musgrave and daughter Harriet Tabitha Musgrave, whose certificates were dated February 8, 1823. Arcada Musgrave and daughters requested certificates to Honey Creek on January 14, 1826, but just when they were granted we have not found. At any rate, Arcada's husband, Josiah Musgrave, and son Micajah got their certificates March 11, 1826, as well as did Josiah's brothers Edmund and William "Teedy" Musgrave. A Josiah Musgrave, yet unidentified, got his certificate October 13, 1827. William Musgrave, son of Joel and Rebecca (Edgerton) Musgrave; his wife Avis (Pike) Musgrave; and children Jonathan, James, Nathan, William, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Charity got their certificates February 9, 1828.³

While the Honey Creek Meeting was a great distance from Union County, it must have been the nearest meeting of its kind. It was a long time after Nathan Musgrave reached Illinois that he made the trip to Indiana to get his church membership transferred from North Carolina. The minutes of the Honey Creek Meeting show that he was received on certificate September 10, 1825, from the Contentnea Meeting—two and a half years after the certificate was made for him.

Speaking of Nathan's migration from North Carolina, Perrin says,⁴ "Nathan

¹ It did not become a Monthly Meeting until 1820. "Honey Creek Monthly meeting first opened and held in Vigo County Indiana the 9th day of the 9th Month 1820. Agreeably to the following extract Viz. The friends appointed to visit friends at Honey Creek on the Wabash on their request to have their meeting established on first day & week day with the privilege of holding a preparative & Monthly meeting in conjunction with friends on the west of the Wabash report they attended to the appointment to good satisfaction and were free their request be granted with which this meeting unites & establishes the Same (to wit) The Monthly meeting to be held the Second Seventh day in each month & the preparative meeting to be held the 5th day preceding the Monthly meeting & to be known by the name of Honey Creek Monthly meeting.... Extracted from the minutes of Blue River Quarterly meeting held at Blue River in Washington County the 15th of the 7th month 1820." [Minutes of the Honey Creek Mo. Mtg.]

² Beck., 462.

³ H., Ency., I, 312.

⁴ C. & C., Sec. III, 149.

Musgrave, a good old Quaker from North Carolina, came to the settlement [in Crawford County, Illinois] in the spring of 1826. He left his old home in 1823, as the leader of a large company bound for the great West. There was Mrs. Zylpha Cox, a widow, his mother-in-law; William Cox, her son; A. B. Raines, John R. Hurst, Philip Musgrave, James Boswell, Joseph Green, Axum Morris, Philip Corbett and family, and Benj. Dunn and wife. Dunn died on the road, and like Moses, never reached the Promised Land. They first stopped in Minor [sic] County, where they remained about three years and then came here — all of them, except Morris, Corbett and Philip Musgrave."

For a moment, now, we shall turn back — to wonder how our pioneers made their way through the rugged mountains from North Carolina to Illinois, in that early day. Were there any roads? Did they follow Indian trails, perhaps relying upon a compass, or other primitive guides? And what were the hazards, if any?

No diary or record was kept by any of the group, so far as we know. In looking over Marcus Winfield Lewis' Early Emigrant Trails in the United States, we would not venture to guess which one of the many roads, trails, and warpaths which existed in the 1820's the Musgraves took. Research into American history, especially as it concerns early Illinois, might determine this.

The usual trip to the West was made by two-horse wagon. Travelers took provisions and cooking utensils, and camped along the way. The occasional shooting of a wild turkey, and a bit of fishing now and then, restored the food supply. It seems that such trips were often quite pleasant and comfortable. Wild animals caused little trouble. Wolves or bears venturing too near the camps were promptly-chased away by the dogs. The wagons were able to travel about twenty miles a day, and the journey was usually completed in five or six weeks.

Nathan and Mary Musgrave, and small daughter, Harriet, settled in Union County in the vicinity of the hamlet of Lick Creek near the Johnson County border. In fact, Lick Creek is situated in the Northwest Quarter of Section 35, Township 11 South, Range 1 East, which Nathan and wife sold to Thomas Boswell for \$460 on April 27, 1826. On the same date, Nathan conveyed another farm containing 80 acres to Joseph Boswell. This was located three miles south of Lick Creek. Another tract of 80 acres, just half a mile south of Lick Creek, was conveyed to Morris Grisley on November 9, 1837. This latter farm, together with 240 acres adjoining the Johnson County boundary, had been purchased by Nathan Musgrave on January 20, 1834, from William Cox and wife Elizabeth, Thomas Cox and wife Deborah, Willie Cox and wife Lucy Ann, William Hurst and wife Zilpha, Silas Stiles and wife Elizabeth, and Eliza Ann Cox, heirs of John Cox, deceased. One hundred and sixty acres of this was sold to John Reynolds on February 27, 1838, but after keeping it three years Reynolds sold it to Abner Cox, perhaps Nathan Musgrave's nephew. John Musgrave was another who bought land from Nathan and Mary.

Josiah Musgrave settled just west of where Mt. Pleasant Church now stands about one and a half miles west of the village of Mt. Pleasant, while Caleb, John, and Edmund all owned land not far away.

The great distance between Union County and the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting was surely one of the reasons why Nathan Musgrave, the Coxes, and many of the other Friends of Union and Johnson Counties removed to Crawford County, Illinois, from which the meeting house could be reached much more easily. But in driving about the town of Jonesboro, seat of Union County, one may still see the names Musgrave, Bishop, and others, on prosperous-looking business places — a reminder, to the genealogist, that of those who made the long journey from Wayne County,

North Carolina, 136 years ago, some stayed in Southern Illinois after reaching there.

Nathan Musgrave made a trip to Vigo County, Indiana, in September of 1825. On the tenth of the month he was received into the membership of the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting there. Then he seems to have gone directly to Crawford County, Illinois, where just five days later a deed was executed by John and Nancy Snipes for the sum of \$1,150, conveying unto Nathan Musgrave "of Union County, Illinois," the Fractional Southwest Quarter of Section 18, Township 8 North, Range 11 West, containing 147 acres; and the Northeast Quarter of Section 13, Township 8 North, Range 12 West, containing 160 acres.¹ This was Nathan's first acquisition of land by deed in Crawford County, and is indicative of the date when he began making preparations to move from Union County. The two parcels purchased by this deed adjoin at one corner. In spite of the fact that eventually Nathan owned thousands of acres of valuable land in Crawford and Clark Counties, he never moved away from this 147-acre farm on which he settled and upon which he lived in a two-story log dwelling, except for the short time he was a resident of Howard County, Indiana, during the 1860's.

The original log house has been replaced by a fine frame structure where the Newlin family now lives on the west side of State Route 1 about a mile and a half west and 1.9 miles north of Hutsonville. Across the road from this place is the Musgrave Cemetery where Nathan and other Musgraves are buried as well as allied families named Cox, Kennedy, and Evans.

In the spring of 1826, after a stay of three years in Union County, Nathan Musgrave, William Cox, Ambrose B. Raines, John R. Hurst, and Joseph Green moved their families to the northeastern part of Crawford County. When they arrived they "found two or three families living in the neighborhood..., among them the Lindleys."²

There was a split in the membership of the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting when, in 1829 and 1830, many of the regular Quakers became followers of Elias Hicks. Nathan and Mary became Hicksites and were disowned by the Meeting on this account September 5, 1829.³ Mary (Musgrave) Prevo wrote,⁴ "Yes, grandfather Nathan was a follower of Elias Hicks for awhile and so was my father. My father left the Hicksites— which displeased grandfather. He said, 'William, why did thee do that?' Father said he had found some scripture which convinced him that it was all wrong. (I forget what it was, tho' he often told me.) Then it was not very long until grandfather also came back into the regular Friends Meeting."

[William Musgrave was born in 1828, so would not likely have made that decision on his own until the late 1840's. He was once again a member at Honey Creek in 1849 because on October 11th he got a certificate to the Blue River Monthly Meeting, Indiana, to marry Priscilla Ellen Coffin. But between 1829 and 1849, Nathan had been disowned twice more according to the records: in 1839 for marrying his second wife contrary to the Discipline, and in 1844 for sanctioning the marriage of his son John, which was out of unity with the church. We do not find a record of another disownment between the years 1844 and 1849 for rejoining the Hicksites, but the minutes of the Bloomingdale Meeting indicate he was disowned there on January 8, 1845, for attending his son's marriage contrary to the Discipline, and for not attending the meetings.]

¹Cr., D.R.A., pp.241-42.

²C. & C., Sec. III, 149.

³Minutes of the Bloomfield (later Bloomingdale) Mtg.

⁴Letter to Mr. Clyde M. Hadley dated Sept. 8, 1939.

Nathan Musgrave's activities in Vigo County, Indiana, were not entirely religious. On May 29, 1827, Abraham Lemaster made over the Northwest Quarter of Section 30, Township 11 North, Range 9 West (one mile east of Prairieton and only a short distance from the Honey Creek Meeting House), to him as security. He appointed Robert Hoggatt his attorney in fact on December 13, 1828.

Perrin says,¹ "The ... Musgraves were another honest set of men, and of the strictest integrity. Nathan Musgrave lived to a ripe old age and amassed a fortune. One of the boys who came here with Old Nathan Musgrave, took his first lessons in honesty, uprightness and square-dealing, which have marked his course through a long life, for him. We mean 'Uncle Jack' Hurst. He came here but a boy, and lived with Nathan Musgrave, in fact, was mostly raised by the good old Quaker, and imbibed many of his sterling qualities."

As we have already said, Nathan's father had three slaves at the time of the making of his last will and testament. One of these was young Toney, about whom family tradition still survives. Nathan is said to have brought Toney to Illinois to set him free, but the following excerpt from the official records of Crawford County would indicate that he did not voluntarily release the slave:²

Toney (a Black Man)	In the Crawford Cir. Court
vs)	
Nathan Musgrave)	Nov. Term 1826

To the Honourable James O. Wattles Esq.
Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in
the State of Illinois in Chancery Sitting

The petition of Toney (a black man)
humbly complaining Sheweth unto your
honour that your petitioner has been a slave
that he was born in the State of North
Carolina on the Fourteenth day
of March in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and Five — that he
was brought by his master the above named
Nathan Musgrave, into this State, in the
present year and that he is advised
that by the laws of this State he is enti-
-tled to his freedom therefore it is the

Prayer of your petitioner that
your honour would decree his free-
-dom and order that the Clerk
of this Court would give your
petitioner a certificate of his
freedom and make such other &
further order as shall seem just
and equitable and your petition-
-er &c.

Harlan Sol.

P.Q.

It is interesting to note that Toney Musgrave married in Crawford County, on December 7, 1828, S[innia?] Cox.

¹C. & C., Sec. III, 149.

²Circuit Clerk, File Box 12, Case 58.

In the biography of Jesse Musgrave, Nathan's father, we quoted from Three Score and Ten, giving a rather complete account of the general store in Hutsonville which Nathan began operating about 1837. To this we could add abstracts of the several law suits brought by Nathan against debtors — especially those in which Henry Arnold in one instance¹ and Luther Stone and Cornelius G. Tinkham, merchants doing business in Hutsonville under the name of Stone Tinkham & Co., in another² — but while these are of some interest, they are too detailed and complicated for inclusion here.

But while he conducted the first general store of any importance in Hutsonville, and for a time operated another store in New London, Indiana, several miles southwest of Kokomo, the major source of his business success, and ultimately his great wealth, was real estate. His land holdings in Crawford and other counties were so extensive that they cannot be enumerated and described in this book. We can say only that the total acreage of all the lands by him owned at one time or another, if ascertained, would cause amazement.

Mary (Cox) Musgrave, Nathan's wife, died on March 20, 1838, aged 37 years, and was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.

The territorial limits of the Bloomingdale Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends, located in Parke County, Indiana, were far-reaching and the members of the preparative and monthly meetings located within these boundaries regularly attended the quarterly meetings. This brought together widely separated Quakers who otherwise might never have personally met. It was in this way that Nathan Musgrave of the Honey Creek Meeting became acquainted with Abbey Hollowell of the Lick Creek Monthly Meeting in Orange County, Indiana, near Paoli. They were married in Orange County on August 22, 1839.³ But while Abbey was a Quakeress by choice and attended the meetings, she was not a member of the Society at the time of her marriage to Nathan, and he was disowned by the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting on November 9, 1839, for marrying contrary to the Discipline.

His membership was reinstated, probably upon his apologizing to the meeting for his conduct, but the record of this has not been found. At any rate, in 1844 he was again disowned for sanctioning the marriage of his son John Cox Musgrave to Catharine Cox, a non-member attendant at the Lick Creek Monthly Meeting. Nathan was received by the Bloomingdale Meeting on February 6, 1861.

[Abbey became a member of the Society of Friends shortly after her marriage to Nathan Musgrave and she was received by the Bloomingdale Meeting in 1841 on certificate from the Lick Creek Monthly Meeting. After Nathan's death in 1863, she lived in Bloomingdale during part of the year while her daughter, Mary Musgrave, attended the Academy there. Mary died that winter (January 12, 1864), and her body was taken to Hutsonville from Bloomingdale by sled, crossing the ice on the Wabash River at Hutsonville. When they arrived at the home of William P. Musgrave, son of Nathan, there was a crepe on the door signifying that Priscilla, wife of William P., was dead. None of them knew of the other's death. So the two funerals were held simultaneously: William's wife's and his half-sister's. Abbey, who later in 1864 was visiting in Washington County, Indiana, died on November (8?), 1865, aged 57 years, 2 months, and 5 days, and was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.]

¹ Office of Recorder and Circuit Clerk of Crawford County, File Box 8, Case 57.

² Loc. cit., File Box 16, Case 42.

³ Orange County, Indiana, M.R. C-2, p.95.

Nathan Musgrave owned land in Howard County, Indiana, but not extensively. The deeds for these properties bring to light the fact that, for a time, he actually lived there; otherwise, we could neglect mentioning these documents. Lots 7 and 8 in block 4 in the Town of New London, Indiana, constitute the first purchase, so far as can be determined. These lots were obtained from James W. Robinson and Mary E. Robinson for \$250 on October 14, 1858, the deed saying that Nathan was then in Crawford County, Illinois.¹

On January 14, 1860, Nathan and Abbey Musgrave "of Howard County," for \$50, quitclaimed to Mahlon H. Newlin the east two thirds of lot 18 in block 6 in New London;² and on January 17, 1860, Nathan and Abbey Musgrave "of Howard County," for \$55, quitclaimed to Nathan Hollowell of Howard County the west one third of said lot 18.³ But on September 25, 1861, Nathan was again living in Crawford County, Illinois, according to the deed by which he secured title from Nathan and Nancy Hollowell to 40 acres of land located six miles east and two miles south of Kokomo.⁴

Additional proof that Nathan was a resident of Howard County in 1860 is supplied by the schedules of the Eighth Federal Population Census. On the day of the enumeration of Monroe Township in that county, June 11, 1860, Nathan, Abbey, and daughter Mary were all listed as living together in or near New London. Nathan's occupation was recorded as "retired merchant;" his real estate was valued at \$8,000; and his personal estate at \$2,100.⁵

Turning to his personal character, it is seen that all the best known facts, as handed down to us by the people who knew him personally, bring into relief the simplicity and naturalness of his tastes and the strength of his domestic affections. He seems clearly to have realized that the sovereign elixir against the ills of life, the one antidote for its struggles and difficulties, its emptiness and unrest, is charity, faithful love in all its forms, love of God, love of home, love of mankind, love of everything simple, just, and true. As we have already shown, one major theme dominated much of Nathan Musgrave's thinking: religion. But he had nothing of the dreamer, the sentimentalist, or recluse about him. He was an alert and acute man of business with a power of looking into affairs which included a thorough mastery of tedious legal details. And in spite of the sedateness of his church, he is reputed to have been a witty person capable of arousing admiration by his quickness and cleverness of thought and expression.

The following is a complete copy of his will:⁶ (original spelling preserved)

I Nathan Musgrave of Crawford County and State of Illinois do make and ordain this my last will as follows,

To my beloved wife I give and bequeath forever Eighty acres (80) land being the North half of the South East quarter of Section Thirteen Town Eight N^o of Range 12 West Containing Eighty acres and twenty fives acres in the North West corner of [sic] the North West Section Eighteen town 8 range Eleven including my house Garden & Barn whereon I Now live all my household & kitchen furniture of Every description Two Cows and Calves one horse and carriage & one years provision for her and family.

¹ R.D. Ho., Bk.K, p.235. In 1958, lot 7 was vacant; lot 8 had a small house.

² Loc. cit., Bk.L, p.370. In 1958, lot 18 had no improvements.

³ Loc. cit., Bk.L, p.313.

⁵ Dwelling 189, family 185.

⁴ Loc. cit., Bk.M, p.436.

⁶ Cr. W.R. B, p.125; Ho. W.R. 1, p.249.

I also lend her my watch during her Natural life, and then my Will is that Son my [sic] William have the Same

To my daughter Mary I give and bequeath the forty acres of land Hannah Cox lives upon also the South half of the South East quarter of Section thirteen Town 8 N^o of Range 12 West Containing Eighty acres and fifteen or 19 acres joining or being South of the Twenty five acres I have willed to my wife also one horse bridle & Saddle & three Hundred Dollars in cash and my watch chain

My Will is that after paying my just debts that my Executor and wife have my property put into five shares and that my wife have one John C Musgraves Children have one and William P. Musgrave have one Isabella Kennedy (my Daughter) have one, and my Daughter Mary have one if in Making the Division of my land they and my heirs cannot agree they may Sell all or any part and Deed the Same to any purchaser. I wish to be understood that what property I have Willed to wife and Daughter Mary is not to be put in the division for I have heretofore given to my Son John C William P. Isabel Kennedy each an Equivalent to what I have given to my wife & Mary my daughter. And lastly I appoint Ezekiel Bishop my Executor. In testimony I have set my hand and Seal this 20th of the 1st M^o 1863

Signed and acknowledged in presence of us

Jonathan Lindley
Elmira Lindley

Nathan Musgrave (Seal)

Nathan Musgrave died February 25, 1863, aged 66 years, 10 months, and 19 days, and was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery across the highway from his home.

Issue of Nathan Musgrave and Mary (Cox) Musgrave:

- i. HARRIET TABITHA MUSGRAVE, born February 8, 1820,¹ on the manor plantation on the north bank of the Neuse River in Wayne County, North Carolina; was removed to Illinois in 1823 by her parents; married June 20, 1839, in Crawford County, Illinois, John H. Lindley;² she died October 17, 1841, at the birth of her first child, the child dying also; and she was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.
- ii. JOHN COX MUSGRAVE, born September 28, 1824, in Union County, Illinois; died January 13, 1856,³ and was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery; married October 24, 1844, in Orange County, Indiana, Catharine Cox; of him more later.
- iii. THOMAS K. MUSGRAVE, died in infancy about 1830; was the first body placed in the Musgrave Cemetery. It lies at the south end of the row of graves in which its parents are interred. There is no stone, except perhaps a rough sandstone.

¹ H., Ency., I, 291.

² Jonathan Lindley, according to tradition.

³ His tombstone says January 14, 1856, but this is believed to be incorrect.

iv. WILLIAM PIERCE MUSGRAVE, born November 12, 1828, in Crawford County, Illinois; died March 1, 1915, and was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery; married (1) 1849 in Washington County, Indiana, Priscilla Ellen Coffin, daughter of Marmaduke and Mary; married (2) Catherine Voorheis (1841-1897); of him more later.

v. ISABELLE E. MUSGRAVE, born August 19, 1832, in Crawford County, Illinois; died November 10, 1911, and was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery; married February 23, 1854, in Crawford County, Illinois, Dr. Thomas John Kennedy who was born June 10, 1829, and who died October 19, 1867; of her more later.

Issue of Nathan Musgrave and Abbey (Hollowell) Musgrave:

vi. ROBERT H[OLLOWELL?] MUSGRAVE, born August 13, 1842, in Crawford County, Illinois; died August 4, 1856, aged 13 years, 11 months, and 22 days; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.

vii. MARY MUSGRAVE, born April 22, 1848, in Crawford County, Illinois; died January 12, 1864,¹ while attending the Bloomingdale Academy in Parke County, Indiana, and was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.

Nathan Musgrave

Signature of Nathan Musgrave
on November 30, 1848

¹Her tombstone, which says 1861, is definitely in error.



CATHARINE (COX) MUSGRAVE
(b. Jan. 4, 1823; d. Jan. 31, 1914)
From a sketch by Maud Musgrave



NATHAN MUSGRAVE
(b. April 4, 1796; d. Feb. 23, 1863)



JOHN COX MUSGRAVE
b. September 28, 1824
d. January 14, 1856



JESSE COX MUSGRAVE
b. January 13, 1847
d. July 17, 1927

JOHN COX MUSGRAVE

VI. JOHN⁶ COX MUSGRAVE (Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), businessman and farmer, was born September 28, 1824,¹ in Union County, Illinois, a son of Nathan Musgrave and Mary (Cox) Musgrave. He was named in memory of his maternal grandfather, John Cox.

He was taken to Crawford County, Illinois, when in 1826 his parents made their permanent home there. John was raised from childhood as a Friend, and according to the then custom of Quakers was taught to use the Biblical language: thee, thou, thine, and so forth, in all his conversation and writings.

He attended the Bloomington Quarterly Meeting and, like his father, met and fell in love with, and eventually married, a girl from the Lick Creek Monthly Meeting. Catharine Cox, born January 4, 1823,² daughter of Joseph and Mary (Line) Cox of Orange County, Indiana, John's beloved, was not a birthright Quaker because her father had been disowned in 1809 by the Lost Creek Monthly Meeting in Tennessee for neglecting attendance, and dancing. Nevertheless, she was a staunch believer and regularly made the long trip between her home near Paoli and the Quarterly Meeting House in Parke County. That Catharine's religious faith remained with her all through life can be attested to by some of her descendants, now living, who clearly remember hearing her say frequently, "There is no doubt in my mind whatever! I know there is a God and a hereafter!" She often prayed for her two sons who were not always successful in the management of their lives, and felt that her prayers had been answered when circumstances improved. She was a woman of culture and refinement, and the Biblical language was beautiful, coming from her lips. One granddaughter — a child of ten at the time — was so impressed by the gift of a quilt given to her mother by Catharine that she never forgot the exact words of presentation: "Here is a quilt for thee, Mary, which I know thee needs this winter. Thee may keep it for thyself until I call for it, or as long as thee needs it. If I never call for it, it is thine."

When Friends from miles around converged on the Quarterly Meetings, they camped near the meeting house for want of other lodging quarters. No doubt the beginnings of many friendships and courtships among the members of the Quaker sect of olden times can be directly attributed to the random or chance way in which those widely scattered peoples were thrown together while pursuing their common cause. For the young folk, especially, there was no better rendezvous than a camp site chaperoned by Quakers. It was under these favorable conditions that John Musgrave met Catharine Cox. The following love letter, written by John, mentions the camp ground:³

State of Ill. Crawford Co Sept th 8 AD. 1844

Dear Katharine I now with pleasure embrace the opportunity of writing the a few lines to let thee know that I am well at presant hoping these few lines may find thee enjoying the same blessing we had a verry plesant trip we arrived here safe after a journey of a little than two days and a half it has been tolerably

¹ Bible record of his widow; sim. his monument in the Musgrave Cemetery.

² From her Bible; her gravestone erroneously says January 14, 1823.

³ Supplied by Mr. Merrill N. Musgrave, to whom we are very grateful.

sickley in this Country this season, but verry little fatal sick-
ness principally the Chills and fever thee said thee was lonely
after we parted that evening at the Camp ground O Katharine how
shall I describe to thee the sadness of my feelings the evening
after I arrived home notwithstanding I had the pleasure of n[illeg-
ible]g my own native home and all the scene of my Childhood happy
hours my friends to all welcomed me backe with smiles of joy beam-
ing from there Countenancies but also how insignificant are all
the allurements of even my own native home and the gaiety of my
young associates in this Country when Compared with the pleasing
moments I spent in thy Company should we be spared helth and life
I hope the day is not far distant when all [illegible] hopes will
realized and we shall be happy in the ejoyment of each other for-
ever

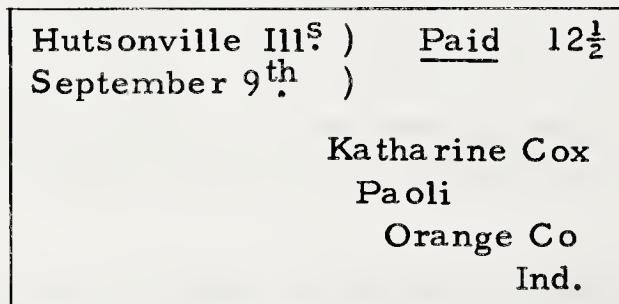
The folower thou gave me at parting my fair
Has withered and faded away
Its odors Can no longer perfume the air
All fragrance was gone in a day

But the promise thou gave me will never depart
Its memory still lingers behind
And even the life pulse must cease in my heart
Ere its soft huse shall fade from my mind

I want thee to answer this letter immediately or at least as soon
as is Convenient for remember that my best Company now is in writing
thee letters and perusing the answers
Tell Asenath that I should be glad for her to Come home with us
and stay 3 or 4 [mon]ths and then we will go back with h[er] write
to whether she will Come or not with a [hope?] of [illegible] per-
using a long answer to this letter before many days I Shall sub-
scribe myself thy sincré friend and affectionate Lovere

John C. Musgrave.

The envelope was addressed as follows:



He and Catharine were married in Orange County, Indiana, on October 24, 1844.¹

One of the remaining mementos from John Cox Musgrave's personal property
is what might be classified as a friendship-memory-gem book,² in which friend-
ship sentiments written therein are beautiful, and the penmanship a work of art.
There are signatures of many persons — among them Lindleys and Coxes — with

¹ Orange County, Indiana, M.R. C-2, p.136.

² In possession of Mr. Kenton Musgrave of Atlanta, Georgia.

exquisite locks of hair done in intricate design following each one.

Another of John's old letters, written to his brother-in-law in Paoli, Indiana, reads as follows:¹

Feb. 28th 1855 Dear Brother I take up
 my pen to write you a few lines to let you know that we are well
 Joe Catharine has been trying to write thee a letter but her Eyes
 are Sore and then she had Several of the young and rising Generation
 to Attend to that she failed so I thought I would write thee a few
 Lines to Let thee know that we have not forgotten thee yet though
 we have neglected writing to thee for some time but we never Received
 any news from thee and we did not know whether thee was in Paoli or
 Bloomington or where thee was we are all well except Catharine has
 the sore Eyes well Joe Kate has got another Pretty Little play
 thing and its name is Martha, Alice is Just Eighteen months [months]
 Older to a day we Calculate to have Matches after a while. Joel is
 here Building A House in Hutsonville his health and Spirits have
 very much improved his wife has got a Divorce and Judgement against
 him for \$200. and Cost of suit I wish Joe thee wold write him a
 Long Brotherly Letter for his Encouragement. I am well aware Joe
 if Joel had taken thy advice and went to Indianapolis and Left
 Sugar Creek when thee wanted him to he wold not made the Blunder
 he did in marrying but he did not do it Cosequently he has learned
 [learned] a good Lesson and Payed dear for it I think Joe that if
 we will all of us advise and Encourage him he will make a very
 Respectable man and a good Citizen he has made friends very fast
 since he has been here. Money matters are Tight here feed and
 Provisions are scarcer and higher her[e] than I ever knew them in
 this Country before
 When thee Receives this letter Just Please Set down and write to
 us a good Long letter about Matters and things in general all
 about what thee intends doing and where thee expects to Settle
 thy self &c write to us how Jess and hannah Comes on for we have
 not heared from them in a good while I wrote to them Last but
 have not Received any answer yet I would be glad for thee to Come
 out and Pay us another visit go out see our County Seat and See
 if thee would not Like to Come and Locate in Crawford and Practice
 Law. John T. Cox is our Circuit Clerk we have a young Lawyer from
 Salem here By the name [name] of Peck so Come out and Pitch in and
 try to get thy share of Patronage I believe I have wrote the all
 news that is interesting to thee and Some that aint so I must Close
 my letter No more but Remain thine [?] with Respect

To Joseph Cox

John C. Musgrave
 Catharine C. Musgrave

As shown in the records of the Crawford Circuit Court, April Term 1848, Crawford County brought an action of assumpsit against John Musgrave and William Cox alleging that on December 6, 1839, at Palestine, Illinois, the defendants made a promissory note to pay \$200 to Alfred Logan, Agent for the county, but that the contract and promise had been breached.

In 1853, a John Musgrave was summoned to appear before the circuit court to answer for and concerning the crime of malfeasance of the office of Justice of the Peace² by reason of indictment preferred against him by the grand jury of the

¹Original in the author's possession.

²Equivalent to County Commissioner; Musgrave served two terms.

county. Specifically, he was accused of failing or refusing to acknowledge the oath of Thomas W. Stevens and of refusing to change venue. As in the records of many other law cases, the complaint was well stated and convincing; how could there be any defense against such accusations? Well, Musgrave had good reasons for his conduct in office and explained them to the court admirably.

We do not know if the subject of our biography, John Cox Musgrave, was the prosecuted party in either of these cases since at least two other John Musgraves were living within or near the county at the time, either of whom may have been the person involved.

John Cox Musgrave owned the Northwest Quarter of Section 18, Township 8 North, Range 11 West, excepting 25 acres in the southwest corner of said Northwest Quarter; and the north 110 acres of the Northeast Quarter of Section 13, Township 8 North, Range 12 West. This land lies on both sides of Illinois State Route No. 1 about 1.5 miles west and 2.3 miles north of downtown Hutsonville, and a short distance north of the Musgrave Cemetery. It was here, near Nathan Musgrave's home, that John and Catharine Musgrave lived and raised a family.

On Sunday, January 13, 1856, the Musgraves were hosts to John's sister Isabelle (Musgrave) Kennedy and her husband, Dr. Thomas John Kennedy. After dinner, John suffered a sudden illness and died within the space of 24 hours.

The exact date of his death is in dispute. Two petitions for the partition of the real estate of the deceased, preserved in the probate records of the Crawford Circuit Court,¹ declare that John Cox Musgrave died on the 13th of January, and in connection with this date used the words "on or about" according to custom. He is said by some to have passed away on Sunday, which was the 13th. On the other hand, both his tombstone and Catharine's Bible say January 14th.

Exactly what occurred on that tragic Sunday is veiled in mystery. John had been in good health to the instant he was stricken. There were at least nine or ten other persons, including the children, at that dinner table but none of these became even slightly ill. Dr. Kennedy, a physician, treated him immediately but his condition rapidly became worse.

There was no autopsy or other investigation and to some the cause of death was never satisfactorily determined. Those who were at his bedside said his illness resembled indigestion in some respects, but it had the severity, violence, and other indications of acute poisoning for which he was not treated.

As the weeks and months passed, Catharine's great sorrow must have gradually changed to solemn meditation. She had been dissatisfied with Dr. Kennedy's handling of the case and, in her new and less emotional state of mind — with time to deliberate — she became convinced not only of the poisoning of her husband, but of his wilful destruction. She claimed that Dr. Kennedy was jealous of John Musgrave's good fortune in marriage and was displeased at his prosperity and success in a business way, and that these were his motives.

If tradition is true, John's self-seekingness supplies perhaps a less charitable but sufficient explanation for Dr. Kennedy's resentment. John Musgrave was a director in a bank and had a good deal of money in it. So he and the other directors called a meeting, advertising it as little as possible, and held the same at noon — a time when everybody wanted to eat lunch first and would come late. At 12:10 P.M., these officials completed a transaction which forced out many small stockholders, including Dr. Kennedy. This is not supposed to have been illegal according to the

¹Office of Recorder and Circuit Clerk of Crawford County, File Box 69, Case 34.

laws of that day, but was indeed unethical.

[John Cox Musgrave had been mistreated as a young man by some of these small stockholders, and he was getting revenge; but a few innocent persons were injured also.]

At any rate, the whole affair made Dr. Kennedy genuinely oppressed for the rest of his life. Did a sense of wrong mortally wound him? Was it his honest failure as a doctor to save the life of a dear friend which caused his sadness? Was he unjustly and cruelly criticized for a death which no man of those times could have prevented? Whatever may be the answer to these questions, it is known that he suffered greatly for what happened on that fatal Sunday.

It seems that Catharine operated her farm, teaching her sons to help her, until about October 13, 1861, when she married Charles Overman, Quaker, and son of John and Anna Overman. She lived with Overman in Parke County, Indiana, in the vicinity of Bloomingdale until he died. There were no children by this union. On October 20, 1894, she married Nathan Pickett, wealthy President of The Howard National Bank of Kokomo, Indiana. Some years later Pickett died, after which Catharine made her home with her daughter Martha (Mrs. Hiram Hadley) in Seattle, Washington, where she died January 31, 1914, at the age of 91. The body was taken to the Musgrave Cemetery near Hutsonville for burial beside the grave of her first husband, John Cox Musgrave.

An interesting facet of Catharine's unusual character appeared when Nathan Pickett died, leaving an estate of some \$300,000. When she was offered one third of this estate, as her share by law, she renounced it, saying she had told Nathan she was not marrying him for his riches, and that she had meant it! Nathan had quite a number of children by a former marriage, and Catharine thought the estate rightfully belonged to them. She possessed about \$25,000 of her own, which was considered almost wealth in those days.

The following obituaries were published February 1, 1914, in the Seattle Post Intelligencer and the Seattle Times, respectively:

MRS. C.C. PICKETT PASSES IN SLEEP; End Comes Peacefully After Four Days Without Being Roused; Was Indiana Pioneer; Will be Buried Amid Scenes of Early Life Near Farm at Hutsonville, Ill. — Mrs. C.C. Pickett, 91 years old, mother of Mrs. H. E. Hadley, died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Judge and Mrs. Hadley, Sixteenth avenue and East Union street. She had fallen into a sleep four days ago from which she could not be roused. The end came peacefully as the culmination of a physical breakdown beginning last Christmas.

Mrs. Pickett was born in Orange county, Indiana, January 4, 1823, several years before the first railroad and in the rugged pioneer days of Southern Indiana. Accustomed to the exactions of rural life in those days she developed vigorous physical and mental qualities, which were evident in a remarkable show of vitality, even in the last hours of her life. Left a widow with five children when little more than 30 years old, she took a farm on the banks of the Wabash river in Southern Illinois and herself taught her sons how to handle the work.

Relatives in Civil War.

Mrs. Pickett was a member of the Friends, or Quaker, church. During the civil war she had at one time three brothers and two sons engaged in the conflict. One brother was in the Confederate army,

having gone from the North to enlist in the Southern cause because he had become convinced that it was right. The others were all in the Union army, one of the brothers going out from Springfield as a member of Gen Grant's regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois. During the war the Confederate brother was at one time confined in a Northern prison while one of his brothers of the North was in a Confederate prison.

For the past four years Mrs. Pickett has made her home in Seattle with her daughter, Mrs. Hadley. She is survived by two sons, Joel Musgrave, of Hutsonville, Ill., and Jesse C. Musgrave, of Florida. There are twelve grandchildren and eleven great grandchildren.

Will Rest in Illinois.

In addition to Mrs. H. E. Hadley relatives living in Seattle include: Grandchildren, C. A. Musgrave, Roy O., C. M. and Misses Inez and Katherine Hadley; great grandchildren, Dorothy Musgrave, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Musgrave; Clara Nelson, junior at the University of Washington; Elsie Jane and William H. Hadley, children of Mr. and Mrs. Roy O. Hadley, and the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hadley.

Announcement will be made later of funeral services. The body will be taken to Hutsonville, Ill., for burial in a family cemetery near the scenes of the early pioneer life to which the mind of Mrs. Pickett reverted more and more with the approach of the end.

PIONEER WOMAN DIES IN SEATTLE; Mrs. C. C. Pickett, Mother of Mrs. H. E. Hadley, Succumbs at Latter's Home at Advanced Age of 91; Left Widow with Large Family when Very Young; Civil War Called Three Brothers and Two Sons Into Field, One in Confederate and Other in Union Armies. — Mrs. C. C. Pickett, mother of Mrs. H. E. Hadley, of Seattle, and a picturesque figure in the hardy pioneer days of the Middle West, died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Judge and Mrs. Hadley at Sixteenth Avenue and East Union Street. She was 91 years old.

Ill but a comparatively short time, Mrs. Pickett last Wednesday became unconscious, falling into a peaceful sleep, from which she did not awaken.

Mrs. Pickett was born in Southern Indiana January 4, 1823, and was reared in that state before the entrance of the railroads. She was left a widow when 30 years old, with a family of five children, whom she raised on a farm on the banks of the Wabash. She was a member of the Friends or Quaker Church.

When the Civil War was declared three of Mrs. Pickett's brothers and two of her sons entered the conflict at approximately the same time. One of the brothers joined the Confederate army, while the others arrayed themselves on the opposing side.

Mrs. Pickett came to Seattle four years ago to reside with her daughter. Besides Mrs. Hadley she is survived by two sons, Joel L. Musgrave, of Hutsonville, Ill., and Jesse C. Musgrave, who lives in Florida, by her first husband; twelve grandchildren and ten great grandchildren. The grandchildren living in Seattle are C. A. Musgrave, Roy O. Hadley, C. M. Hadley and Inez and Katherine Hadley.

After a brief service here at the Johnson & Hamilton Undertaking Parlors the remains will be shipped to Hutsonville, where burial will be made in the Musgrave family vault. Mrs. Hadley will accompany the body.

Issue of John Cox Musgrave and Catharine (Cox) Musgrave:

i. JOEL LYON MUSGRAVE,¹ was born August 13, 1845; died 1934; married November 15, 1867, Nancy Jane Flemming (1848-1921); as a young man was Hutsonville (Illinois) City Marshall; fought in the Civil War; and for a time he and his brother Jesse operated a hardware store in Hutsonville. He spent one year in New Whatcom (now Bellingham), Washington, assisting Jesse in carpentry work, and living at the home of Jesse and his wife. In his later years Joel was a rural mail carrier in the Hustonville area. After his wife's death he made his home with his grandson, Joe Moorhead.

Issue:

- a. Andrew C. Musgrave, called Andy, born August 11, 1868; died October 13, 1951; served in the Spanish American War, 4th Ill. Reg. 7th Army C; married August 23, 1905, Eva Canaday; owned and operated a drug store in Hutsonville; no issue.
- b. Alma Musgrave, born December 18, 1870; of whom more later.

ii. JESSE COX MUSGRAVE, born January 13, 1847; of whom more later.

iii. NATHAN MUSGRAVE, born June 18, 1849; died March 7, 1863; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery, Hutsonville.

iv. ALMA ALICE MUSGRAVE, born July 12, 1853, in Crawford County, Illinois; died in Parke County, Indiana, on the morning of August 31, 1873, a few hours after complaining of a pain in her head, although she had been gay and laughing the night before; death attributed to intensive study at college; was buried in the cemetery at Bloomingdale, Indiana. She attended Earlham College two years or more where she studied art and left many beautiful paintings. She was engaged to a young man named Morris.

v. MARTHA MUSGRAVE, born January 12, 1855; of whom more later.

¹As given by a correspondent; however, we suspect he may have been named Joel Line Musgrave for an uncle, Joel Line Cox.

JESSE COX MUSGRAVE

VII. JESSE⁷ COX MUSGRAVE (John,⁶ Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Os-win¹), businessman, carpenter, and farmer, was born January 13, 1847, near Hustonville, Crawford County, Illinois, a son of John Cox Musgrave and Catharine (Cox) Musgrave. He was named for his great grandfather, Jesse Musgrave, and for Jesse Cox, an uncle.

The Musgrave Cemetery, which has already been described, is a landmark by which Jesse Musgrave's birthplace may be located, the exact spot being only a short distance north of it, across the road. It seems remarkable that he should have spent his life traveling in distant and unfamiliar places, only to return, at last, to remain forever almost within earshot of the spot where he was born.

Jesse was 14 years old when his widowed mother married Charles Overman, Quaker, of Parke County, Indiana, at which time she left the old farm near Hustonville, and took her children to live with her and their new step-father in or near Bloomingdale, Indiana.

On February 29, 1864, he went to Indianapolis and enlisted as a recruit private in Company "H", First Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He was so young that, at first, he served as a drummer boy. The records say he was five feet, six inches tall at the time of his enlistment.¹ In the files of Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., there is no account of his battles, wounds, injuries, skirmishes, or the like; however, the history of his regiment speaks for itself and its men. Jesse Musgrave's pension file does indicate that he was reported sick at New Orleans, Louisiana, from July 15, 1864, to August 31, 1864, and that he was on sick furlough from October 17, 1864, to October 31, 1864. It is a well-known fact that he was partially deafened during the War by too close proximity to a firing cannon, and was forced to spend the rest of his life with this handicap.

He was honorably discharged on January 10, 1866, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and returned to his home at Bloomingdale almost immediately.

Of his schooling little is known by the writer, but he must have received the very finest of instruction during his brief years at Bloomingdale Academy. He resumed his education after the War, and in regard to this he received the following letter from Barnabas Hobbs, one of the famous educators of that day:

Bloomingdale 3 Mo³⁰/66

Jesse C. Musgrave

Dear Friend

Thine of 28th inst. is received. In reply I can say that we have a class of four just commencing Latin, only having recited one or two lessons and one commences tomorrow.

We have an interesting school of about fifty. I shall be pleased to see thee back. Our number increases daily.

As ever thy friend

B. C. Hobbs.

¹ Archives Division, Indiana State Library.

Jesse Musgrave showed the effects of training in taste and manners. He loved classical music, and despised the cheap popular music which came later. He acquired the best in literature, including leather-bound sets of Shakespeare and Victor Hugo, many volumes of which are still to be found in the homes of his children.

On October 10, 1867, he was married near Harveysburg, Fountain County, Indiana, to Clara Goodin, daughter of Alfred and Ellen Goodin, by I.M. McNutt, minister. Jesse and Clara lived in Parke County, Indiana, probably near Bloomingdale, until moving to Hutsonville, Illinois.

The exact date of the move to Illinois is not known. In November, 1868, he was still living in Parke County, according to his petition for partition of his father's estate which was addressed to the judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois in Crawford County.¹ But to the October Term, 1872, of the Crawford Circuit Court, Jesse C. Musgrave "of Crawford County" complained of Francis Breivogel "of a plea of trespass on the case on promises for that whereas the defendant on to wit the 2nd day of August A.D. 1871 at Hutsonville ... made his promissory note ... and thereby promised to pay to the plaintiff (Musgrave) or order on or before the first day of July A.D. 1872 the sum of Two Hundred and fifty Dollars with ten per cent interest.... Yet he hath disregarded his promise and hath not paid the said note nor any part, thereby to the damage of the plaintiff of Five Hundred Dollars"² Therefore, the move from Indiana to Illinois must have occurred sometime between November, 1868, and August, 1871.

As to such offenses of trespass, it seems Jesse himself did not remain innocent. In the Crawford Circuit Court, March Term, 1876, his paternal aunt, Isabelle (Musgrave) Kennedy, complained against him that he was indebted to her in the amount of \$375.50 for diverse goods, wares, and merchandise.³ This may have been in connection with a hardware store which Jesse operated in Hutsonville.

Sometime after 1881 he took a job with a machinery company in St. Joseph, Missouri, and moved his family there. He was employed as a traveling salesman, and this took him into every state in the Union except Rhode Island. But his wife, Clara, died of tuberculosis October 8, 1887, and was interred in Mt. Morea Cemetery in St. Joseph.⁴ Soon afterward, he resigned from this position and returned to Parke County to be with his mother, Catharine Overman, and other members of the family. On his way to Indiana, however, he stopped for a time in Hutsonville and met Mary Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Silas Evans and Eliza (Wilfong) Evans, and they became engaged to be married.

In 1889, Jesse accompanied his sister Martha and her husband, Hiram Hadley (of Rockville, Indiana), and their four children, to New Whatcom (now Bellingham), Washington, where the Hadleys made their home. A year later Jesse sent for his fiancee, and they were married August 18, 1890, in Tacoma, Washington, by James B. Best, J.P.

Making their home in New Whatcom, Jesse worked as a carpenter until he was elected City Auditor, in which capacity he served for four years.

In 1902, he moved his family to Terre Haute, Indiana, where they lived in a small house on Second Avenue, paying \$10 per month rent. Jesse worked in a near-

¹Recorder and Circuit Clerk, File Box 69, Case 34.

²Loc. cit., File Box 67, Case 28.

³Loc. cit., File Box 76, Case 26.

⁴Inscription in Bible of Catharine (Cox) Musgrave; also, letter dated April 22, 1958, from Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

by factory, but was "laid off" after a few months. His wife, Mary, much worried by this happening, obtained employment for him as assistant gardener on the lands of her sister and brother-in-law, Mahala and John Pollitt. This was six miles south of Terre Haute on the east side of what is now State Route 63. The Musgraves moved into a two-room tenant house there, but the two sisters found they were less compatible than had been expected, and after the first summer Mary insisted upon returning to Terre Haute. She rented a small house on Twenty-second Street, and here the family tried to take roots again. Jesse found work in a factory, but it was dangerous: he came home one evening with the sleeve torn from his coat and a slight arm injury.

He had always wished for a "piece of land" on which he might make a living, so his mother, then Catharine Pickett, bought him three acres of land at East Glenn about six miles east of Terre Haute. She built a house on it costing about \$900, with Jesse doing most of the construction. It was a very good two-story, six-room house with a large front porch, though the three rooms upstairs were not finished immediately.

It was impossible, of course, to support a family of five, including three children of school age, on a three-acre parcel, and Jesse had to find other work occasionally, though he would have preferred not to work at all. We do not mean that he was lazy or that he wished to be idle. He was a born gentleman who loved to read, meditate, philosophize, and "take things easy." He was proud of his aristocratic family (or so he considered the Musgraves and Coxes to be) and seemed to feel that he was entitled to an unearned leisure. What with his education, charm of personality, good looks, ability to speak and write well, it seems incredible that he made so little of his life. His feelings were rather easily hurt, and he was often absorbed in introspection.

Life during Jesse Musgrave's time was difficult for many people. There was one financial panic after another and unemployment was widespread. It was during one of these periods of hunger and poverty over the country that the family was settled at East Glenn.

No well was ever dug at this new home so long as the Musgraves owned it, and water was carried in buckets from the third house down the road. Mary raised a few chickens (and had the heart-breaking experience of finding many of them slain by weasels during the night). She planted a large garden, too, which was a good thing, as the family had to exist upon it almost entirely, sometimes. However, it was here that Jesse wrote to his Congressman, "Uncle" Joe Cannon, for assistance in obtaining a Civil War pension and, after some time, the pension came. It was six dollars monthly, arriving once every three months in the sum of \$18. Being needed so badly, it was always eagerly anticipated.

After about four years at this place, Jesse happened to talk with an old friend of his, Judge Jones, of Robinson, Illinois. The judge owned a fruit farm near Hustonville, and was in need of a tenant for it. This was a fortunate move for the family. There were cherries, peaches, and apples in abundance to sell. Hundreds of mushrooms sprang up in the orchards. There was space for livestock and poultry. Jesse purchased two or three horses and a plow, along with a buggy and wagon for transportation to town and back, using some of the proceeds from the sale of the East Glenn property. The small house at this place was comfortable, and the yard was large and shady.

Just why the Musgraves left the fruit farm to move into another house owned by Judge Jones is not clear. This house, near Robinson, Illinois, was an old mansion

of shabby, out-dated elegance. Mary was able to furnish only four of the large gloomy rooms. There was no orchard on the land, and there was hardly any way of making a living. The place was depressing.

Judge Jones, sensing Jesse's discontent, and considering the delicate health of Jesse's daughter, Mildred, suggested that the family move to Manatee, Florida, where the judge had purchased some land. He thought the land would be suitable for truck gardening. So Jesse and Mary sold their possessions at auction, happily receiving more for these things than they had expected, and entrained for the Sunny South. They rented a house in Manatee, and Jesse went out to see the "farm." He found it — under the Manatee River.

In these present days of prosperity and high prices, it seems impossible, upon looking back, that a family of five could have lived for so long on so little, so many times! There was rent to pay in Manatee, and the time was soon coming when there would be no money for it. Mary was worried, in this strange land. Then, suddenly, Catharine Pickett died in Seattle. This was in 1914.

Jesse returned to Parke County, Indiana, to receive his share of the inheritance, which was about \$7,000. On his way back to Manatee he went around via Goldsboro, North Carolina, in an attempt to learn more of the Musgrave ancestry, but as this cannot be done very well in a day or two, he discovered little, or nothing.

[Three Score and Ten, already mentioned, was being published at this time by Jesse's kin in Hutsonville. Whether he was cooperating with the authors, we cannot say. Perhaps he was not even aware of the project.]

A few months later the Musgraves returned to Terre Haute and rented a good house on South Eleventh Street. Jesse purchased an automobile, an Oakland (cars were rare in those days), which delighted his two older children. Both drove it.

Mary was more practical, and insisted upon buying a small farm before the money should be evaporated in such transactions. After viewing several places, some wooded land was bought on the National Road (now U.S. Route 40), four miles east of Brazil, Indiana. There was a good house on it which Jesse remodeled by adding a bathroom and by digging a basement. Mary went into the chicken business, and raised hundreds of them.

The two older children were now away from home most of the time, earning their own livings, or engaged in other activities, and the youngest, Earl, would soon graduate from high school. Mary's health began to fail, and a short time later Jesse sold the farm and purchased a house at 430 South Chicago Avenue in Brazil. Here Mary had the operation which saved her life, but left her with a changed attitude and a less cheerful spirit. She became discontented in Brazil, so she and Jesse rented their house to another party, and moved to a small house at 628 South Ninth Street in Terre Haute.

While at this place, Jesse sickened and was bedfast for several weeks. He died July 17, 1927, and Mary's nephew, Zenas Evans, a Terre Haute undertaker, attended to the body, arranged for the funeral services, and conducted the burial in the Musgrave Cemetery near Hutsonville, Illinois. The doctors gave no diagnosis to the family — perhaps because none was asked; however, the official records say his death was caused by "malnutrition with terminal or secondary pneumonia."¹

Jesse Cox Musgrave's life was full of experiences which are worthy of publication, but for want of space cannot be included here. The story of how he once met and shook the hand of President Abraham Lincoln is of interest. The fact that the first car-load of grain shipped from Crawford County, Illinois, was sent out by him

¹ Death Certificate, Indiana State Board of Health.

and G. W. Bishop, pioneer grain dealers of West York, Illinois, is to his credit.¹ His fraternal activities, as with the Osmer Lodge No. 2330 Knights of Honor, of Hutsonville,² and others, are too numerous to mention. He had worked on many things which were mechanical and among them was perpetual motion apparatus.

Since Jesse's death, Mary has lived many places, including Indiana and Florida, where she now (1959) maintains her own apartment at 2104½ South Central Avenue in Tampa. She has been very active in the Order of the Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebekah, and the Women's Auxiliary of the G.A.R.

Issue of Jesse Cox Musgrave and Clara (Goodin) Musgrave:

- i. MAUD MUSGRAVE, born June 24, 1871; died July 14, 1943; of whom more later.
- ii. CHARLES ALFRED MUSGRAVE, born July 7, 1875; died May 11, 1942; of whom more later.
- iii. EDITH MUSGRAVE (twin), born July 21, 1881, at Hutsonville, Illinois; died in infancy.
- iv. ETHEL MUSGRAVE (twin), born July 21, 1881, at Hutsonville, Illinois; died in infancy.

Issue of Jesse Cox Musgrave and Mary Elizabeth (Evans) Musgrave:

- v. MILDRED MUSGRAVE, born April 26, 1892; of her more later.
- vi. MERRILL NOAH MUSGRAVE, born May 29, 1895; of whom more later.
- vii. NATHAN EARL MUSGRAVE, born January 29, 1900; of whom more later.

¹"The car was loaded at Quaker Lane, and run out on Sunday, March 26, 1875...."
[C. & C., Sec. III, 159.]

²C. & C., Sec. III, 159.

ADDENDA

In reminiscing of his Civil War days Jesse used to speak of his two uncles, Joseph and Jesse Cox, who fought on opposite sides, the former for the South, and the other for the North. One day, during a fierce battle somewhere in Kentucky, the two came suddenly face to face and recognized each other, after many of the other soldiers had been wounded or killed. One brother shouted to the other, "Hey! Look here! Don't shoot!" The other angrily replied, "Well, you ought to be shot for being on the wrong side!" However, they ceased firing, and both lived through the war, to tell the story.

Jesse used to laugh heartily when he recalled an incident which occurred when the Union army moved into Vicksburg, after conquering the city. Weary and hungry, they began a search for food, but none could be found until they entered a storehouse where there was plenty of corn meal, but nothing else except some Hostetter's Bitters. After imbibing a bit too much of the latter, one young soldier began stirring up a quantity of the corn meal with water, exclaiming joyfully, "Corn meal's better'n nothin'! Corn meal's better'n nothin'!" Suddenly a shell exploded somewhere, splashing the meal and water all over the poor man, much to the amusement of the others.

He is known to have gone to the Amazon River in South America when a young man, but the exact details of this are seemingly unobtainable. At any rate, one account has it that the voyage was in connection with his war service, though we have probed the official records without finding any verification that there was an expedition of this kind. The tradition states that he was on duty in the blockade against British ships which were attempting to supply the Confederates, and that on one occasion he and his companions pursued an invading vessel as far as the mouth of the Amazon before it finally escaped them.

As already stated, Jesse enlisted in Company H, First Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery. Col. John A. Keith, First Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, with his command, arrived April 12, 1864, at Fort Williams, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. They were compelled to equip as infantry with guns of poorest description, being Austrian rifles, .54 caliber. Company H was one of six companies which was moved outside the fortifications to relieve regiments ordered to the front.¹ On February 14, 1865, Company H was relieved from duty in New Orleans and was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Totten for duty with the siege train operated against Mobile, Alabama.² Between March 17 and April 12, 1865, Companies B, C, H, I, K, L, and M had one man killed, one officer wounded, and 18 men wounded.³ Near Spanish Fort, Alabama, April 6, 1865, Battery H was ordered to Blakely, Alabama, via pontoon bridge.⁴ On June 15, 1865, the siege train was ordered discontinued and Company H was ordered to take post at Fort Gaines, Alabama.⁵

¹The Misc. Doc. of the H.R. [relating to War of the Rebellion], Ser. I, Vol. 34, pt. 3, pp. 372-3.

²Ibid., Vol. 48, pt. 1, p. 846.

³Ibid., Vol. 49, pt. 1, pp. 105 & 110.

⁴Ibid., Vol. 49, pt. 2, p. 255.

⁵Ibid., Vol. 48, pt. 2, p. 262.

VIII. MAUD⁸ MUSGRAVE (Jesse,⁷ John,⁶ Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), was born June 24, 1871, in Crawford County, Illinois, a daughter of Jesse Cox Musgrave and Clara (Goodin) Musgrave. She died July 14, 1943, in Pasadena, California, and was buried July 17, 1943, by the side of her husband, James B. Nelson, in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana. On November 1, 1892, she married James Burton Nelson, a graduate civil engineer from the University of Michigan.

During Maud's childhood, her parents moved about a good deal and were often in places where the schooling was not good, so she was sent to grandmother Overman's for part or all of the school year. When Maud was 16 her mother died, making permanent the home with grandma. She attended Earlham College, studying music and art. She had genuine talent for music, and played with rare interpretation and touch. She and grandma spent one year in Whatcom, Washington, where Maud taught Latin and algebra in the high school.

After marrying she and her husband lived at various places in Indianapolis until Jim designed and built their home at 2335 Broadway. He became the Engineer of Marion County, Indiana; then City Engineer of Indianapolis; and later was Superintendent of Indianapolis Power and Light Company. About six months before his death he had resigned to form a partnership with a man named Archie Riggs, and they were just getting well established in the structural steel design and construction business when he died of an appendectomy on August 16, 1908. Jim was born September 21, 1865, in Bloomingdale, Indiana.

Maud continued in the home until the children were grown, then made her home with her daughter, Clare, in New York, later Pasadena.

Issue:

- i. CLARE ELIZABETH NELSON, born March 7, 1895; of whom more later.
- ii. JAMES BURTON NELSON, JR., born in Indianapolis about 1898; married Dorothy, daughter of Charles Alfred Musgrave and Edna (Dellinger) Musgrave; is generally known as Burton Nelson. He graduated from Manual Training High School in Indianapolis, and later became interested in mining, spending some time in the Philippine Islands. He held a position with the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle before removing to Nevada City, California, where he and Dorothy now live, at 106 Gold Tunnel Drive.

CHARLES ALFRED MUSGRAVE

VIII. CHARLES⁸ ALFRED MUSGRAVE (Jesse,⁷ John,⁶ Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), was born July 7, 1875, in Crawford County, Illinois; died rather suddenly of a heart attack in Seattle on May 11, 1942; body cremated.

Charlie lived with his father and step-mother in Whatcom, Washington, during his early teen-age years. After he married Edna Dellinger of Bellingham, Washington, they lived in Honolulu, Hawaii, for several years, later removing to Seattle where Charlie developed a large wholesale dairy products business. He was a Christian Scientist.

Charlie possessed a buoyant, magnetic personality. He loved everybody, and everyone felt the warmth of his geniality. His death brought great grief to his wife

and daughter, and to his relatives and friends. His hobby was photography, which included enlarging, copying, motion pictures, and color slides. He won a number of prizes with his work. One of his pictures, The Stevedore, hangs in a Paris, France, salon.

Several years after his death Edna sold their home, and went to live at the University Club, 1105 - 6th Avenue, Seattle. She spends her winters in Honolulu.

Issue:

- i. DOROTHY MUSGRAVE; majored in journalism at the University of Washington in Seattle; married James Burton Nelson. They live in Nevada City, California. (See page 140.)

MILDRED MUSGRAVE

VIII. MILDRED⁸ MUSGRAVE (Jesse,⁷ John,⁶ Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), was born April 26, 1892, in Whatcom (now Bellingham), Washington, a daughter of Jesse Cox Musgrave and Mary Elizabeth (Evans) Musgrave; married June 16, 1921, in Clay County, Indiana, Arthur Tinder Shartle, born January 15, 1888, near North Salem, Hendricks County, Indiana, a son of John Stone Shartle and Martha "Mattie" Angeline (Tinder) Shartle.

Mildred removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, with her parents when she was ten years old. Her schooling there included two years at Wiley High School, after which the family moved to Illinois where she graduated from Hutsonville High School. Her grandmother, Catharine Pickett, then sent her to Earlham College and Indiana State Teachers College, and she later taught two terms of school in Crawford County, Illinois. When the family settled on a farm near Brazil, Indiana, Mildred gave up the idea of school teaching to accept a position as photofinisher and cashier at the University Shop in Greencastle, Indiana. Two years later she established her own photo studio in Danville, Indiana, with the help of her brother Earl. Here she met and married Arthur Shartle, an electrician. The couple lived at 340 North Street in Danville for three years, spending most of one year in Dunedin, Florida, in the same house with Earl and Serena Musgrave and Jesse and Mary Musgrave, the latter couple having come down for the winter. While Arthur did electrical work in Clearwater for the firm of Wiggins, Mildred did photostat work in Clearwater and Tampa duplicating official records of Hillsborough County to complete the records of Pinellas County, newly formed from Hillsborough. Upon their return to Indiana the couple moved to 353 South Indiana Street, Danville, where they now live. She is a charter member of the Danville Music Club and the Danville Home Economics Club; has been an active member of Poets Corner, Indianapolis; belongs to the Indiana State Federation of Poetry Clubs; has had a number of her poems published in magazines and newspapers, and read over the radio, and has won several cash prizes. She has been pianist and organist at the Danville Friends Chruch at various times, and is an amateur magician.

Issue:

- i. STANLEY MUSGRAVE SHARTLE, born September 27, 1922, at 430 South Chicago Avenue, Brazil, Clay County, Indiana; married (1) September 9, 1944, Dorothy Jean Burch of Gibson County, Indiana; married (2) April 7,

1948, Anna Lee Mantle, daughter of Roscoe Randolph Mantle and Flossie (Reeves) Mantle; is a Registered Professional Engineer and Registered Land Surveyor. He attended Purdue University Extension; was on a special mapping and planning assignment at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, during World War II; afterward served two terms as Engineer and Surveyor of Hendricks County, Indiana; for a while owned and operated an engineering and surveying service; and now is on the civil engineering staff of the Indiana Toll Road Commission.¹ Issue:

- a. Stanley Randolph Shartle, called "Randy"; born October 3, 1950, at 2:36 P.M., Indianapolis. Attends the James A. Allison school in Speedway, Indiana.

MERRILL NOAH MUSGRAVE

VIII. MERRILL⁸ NOAH MUSGRAVE (Jesse,⁷ John,⁶ Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), was born May 29, 1895, in Whatcom (now Bellingham), Washington; married January 14, 1922, in Everett, Washington, Selma Olivia Westberg, born February 21, 1900, in Warren, Minnesota, daughter of Carl Eric Westberg and Ida Mathilda Strand Westberg, both born in Sweden.

At the age of seven Merrill accompanied his parents from the West Coast to Terre Haute, Indiana. Some time later the family removed to Illinois, where Merrill graduated from Hutsonville High School. In 1913 the Musgraves went to Manatee, Florida, and he worked as a lineman there for several months. Upon the return of the family to Indiana (Brazil), he attended the Coyne Trade School in Chicago.

Prior to volunteering for military service in World War I, he became a member of the Masonic order; during his enlistment he advanced to 32° of Scottish Rite Masonry, and joined the Shrine and Eastern Star.

Merrill volunteered for service with the Signal Corps and was placed in the Aviation Division at Kelly Field, Texas. He studied diligently, as his time apart from duty permitted, such subjects as aeronautical and electrical engineering. On the field of 90,000 men competitive examinations were conducted as a means of selecting those with extraordinary aptitudes for the electrical engineering field. Examinations were both oral and written, and out of 2,500 who applied, five were chosen to be sent to Columbia University for special training in electrical engineering. Merrill was one of those five but unfortunately for him, after being relieved from duty and ordered to report to Columbia University, the armistice was signed and his orders were rescinded.

Upon his return from service he was disappointed to find his position with the telephone company had been discontinued, so he went to the West Coast to satisfy that nomadic spirit of restlessness which the war had engendered. In Seattle, he met and married Selma O. Westberg. Since making a living was always of paramount importance, he worked at the most lucrative jobs he could find, often working more than one job at the same time. These positions consisted of such activities as aviation, parachute packing, repairing high speed motors for the rum running fleet, oil burner sales and service, teaching aeronautical engine designing at

¹ For a more complete biography, see his Shartle Genealogy (1955), p.47, or Mor., Steuben, p.598.

the University of Washington, etc. He constantly studied to improve himself for better things, and eventually got into the heating and ventilating automatic control business on his own. The business grew to where he had branch offices in Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Vancouver, B.C. He was responsible for developing the automatic control business for aircraft, which spread to where he was required to travel practically all over the United States to many airplane factories which came into prominence during World War II. In 1950 he organized a manufacturing firm in Newberg, Oregon, known as The Mave Company, which gives him an outlet for his inventive trend of mind, and has been issued several patents covering machinery for crop and food processing operations, which The Mave Company manufacture and distribute on a nation-wide basis.

In 1955, at the age of 60, he decided it was time to start taking life a little easier so he began to reorganize and shrink some of his far-flung activities. First he purchased the controlling stock of the Sanitherm Engineering Company in Vancouver, B.C., turning his Vancouver operations over to this firm. He became President and Chairman of the Board, a position he still holds. His next move was to resign as Assistant Secretary of the Bypro Company of Fresno, California, and to sell his main business known as the Merrill N. Musgrave & Co. in Seattle, including the Portland and Spokane branch offices. This company, being so well established, is carrying on under Merrill's name. To date he retains his activities in the aviation field and maintains an office for such purposes — Engineered Aircraft Devices, 251 Securities Building, Seattle, Washington, and The Mave Company, Newberg, Oregon — believing absolute retirement from activity unwise.

These are among the recognitions which have come his way: he was awarded the degree of Doctor Tempus Airus; served as President of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; is a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers; is an associate member of the American Institute of Management, and a member of the President's Council of the same Institute; is a member of the OX5 Club in which membership is restricted to men who flew OX5's or worked on their engines during World War I; is a Licensed Professional Engineer; and so forth.

His biography appears in the reference books Who's Who in the West, Who's Who on the Pacific Coast, and the international edition of Who's Who in Commerce and Industry. His biography also appears in the International Blue Book of World Notables which is published in many languages. All of these books are found in libraries of the leading cities, professional societies, universities, and scientific clubs of the world, and in most of the embassies and consulates of the United States.

Merrill Noah Musgrave is a son of Jesse Cox Musgrave and Mary Elizabeth (Evans) Musgrave, both of whom descended from ancient Quaker families.

NATHAN EARL MUSGRAVE

VIII. NATHAN⁸ EARL MUSGRAVE (Jesse,⁷ John,⁶ Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹) was born January 29, 1900, in Whatcom (now Bellingham), Washington, the second son of Jesse Cox Musgrave and Mary Elizabeth (Evans) Musgrave; married (1) April, 1921, in Tampa, Florida, Serena Nicoson of Clay County, Indiana; married (2) in 1944, Bette Douglas in Hillsborough County, Florida; is commonly known as Earl Musgrave.

Earl was two years old when his parents left the West Coast for Indiana. He

received his education in various schools, graduating from Brazil High School as a consistent A student. He attended De Pauw University where he helped earn his expenses by doing photo finishing at the University Shop near the campus in Greencastle, Indiana. When World War I commenced he was automatically enrolled in the ROTC at the University, which forced him to give up extra-curricular activities. He recommended his sister Mildred for photo finishing, and she did this work for two years, after which she established her own photo shop in Danville, Indiana, with Earl's help as to the construction and choice of equipment. Soon after, Earl went to Tampa, Florida, obtained employment as a photographic laboratory specialist, and sent for his high school sweetheart, Serena Nicoson, of Cory, Indiana, and they were married.

While he has owned and operated other large and successful photo finishing plants in Florida, his principal offices and laboratories have always been maintained at Tampa. He is a member of many professional and civic organizations; among these is the Tampa Rotary Club.

Issue of Earl Musgrave and Serena (Nicoson) Musgrave:

- i. FOREST MELVIN MUSGRAVE, born January, 1922, in Tampa, Florida; died in 1944 in England. First Lieutenant Forest Musgrave, pilot of an Army Air Corps B-24 heavy bomber in England, died of injuries received in the line of duty in World War II. He was an engineering student at Georgia Institute of Technology for three years before entering military service, and was a leader in Boy Scout activities in Tampa. He rose to the rank of Eagle Scout and to the post of assistant scout master. He was unmarried.
- ii. RAYMOND KENTON MUSGRAVE, known as Kenton Musgrave, was born in Florida September 7, 1927; married May 7, 1949, Ruth Shippen Hoppe of Atlanta, Georgia. Kenton attended Augusta Military Academy at Staunton, Virginia, and the University of Florida, and was graduated from the University of Washington at Seattle in 1948. He is an attorney for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He and Ruth live in Atlanta. Issue:
 - a. Laura Marie Musgrave, born January 23, 1952.
 - b. Ruth Shippen Musgrave, born December 8, 1953.
 - c. Forest Kenton Musgrave, born September 16, 1955.

MARTHA MUSGRAVE

VII. MARTHA⁷ MUSGRAVE (John,⁶ Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹) was born January 12, 1855, in Crawford County, Illinois, a daughter of John Cox Musgrave and Catharine (Cox) Musgrave; she died in 1935 in Seattle, Washington; married January 16, 1879, Hiram Elwood Hadley of Parke County, Indiana, who was born in 1854 and died in 1929. Both attended Earlham College. After their marriage they lived for a time in Bloomington, Illinois, and then in Rockville, Indiana, until in December, 1889, they migrated with their four children and Martha's brother Jesse to New Whatcom, Washington. Here Katharine (Kathie) was born.

Hiram was a lawyer, became a Supreme Court Judge in 1901, and the family removed to the capital at Olympia. When Chief Justice he declined re-election and resumed the practice of law in Seattle, in 1909, where they lived for 20 years until his death. He had been honored as President of the Seattle Bar Association.

Martha (commonly known as "Mattie") was a leader in social, philanthropic, church and cultural activities. A kind and gentle lady, she possessed a beautiful speaking voice — "ever soft, gentle and low." Loving all her relatives, no matter how distant, nor how lowly, she never lost interest in their aspirations and welfare. She will be remembered by them as long as they live.

Issue of Hiram Hadley and Martha (Musgrave) Hadley:

i. ROY OVERMAN HADLEY, born October 25, 1879, in Bloomington, Illinois; removed with parents to Rockville, Indiana, at the age of two; married Bertha Mary Shaw of San Francisco, 1905. When he was ten the family moved west to the State of Washington. In the New Whatcom High School he was prominent in all activities and graduated as valedictorian of his class. Later at Stanford University, where he graduated in 1903, he belonged to numerous honorary and social societies, and among other activities was editor of the Stanford Daily. Having majored in journalism he engaged in newspaper writing first in Bellingham (formerly New Whatcom) then in Seattle; after which he was Secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce; and finally was Public Relations Director for the Seattle branch of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company until his retirement in 1944. Always interested in civic undertakings, he was a moving spirit in the prominent Chinese-American Club, of which he was president. One of his hobbies is the writing of beautiful poetic tributes to friends and relatives upon anniversary and other congratulatory occasions. Roy and Bertha now live at 2355 Polk Street, San Francisco. Issue:

a. Elsie Jane Hadley, born 1908 in Seattle; married Ray Donnelly during World War II. In both high school and the University of Washington, where she graduated in 1929, she was a brilliant student with high scholastic honors, and was a member of honorary and social societies. She now holds a responsible position in the head office of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company at San Francisco. Home address, 2355 Polk Street, San Francisco.

b. William Hiram Hadley, born 1910 in Seattle; married Pauline Pettner, of White, South Dakota, 1941. Like his sister, William was an exceptionally bright student in high school and college. Graduated from the University of Washington (BS) 1931, a member of all the societies — scholastic, professional and social — to which he was eligible. Graduated from Harvard School of Business Administration (MBA) 1933, with honors. Went with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York; then was Bond Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C. While there graduated in law at George Washington University (LLB) with honors. Entered the Army in World War II as second lieutenant and finished as lieutenant colonel; was Executive Officer to the Commanding General of the entire Pacific Army Air Force; and was awarded the Order of Merit, the highest decoration given by the Army to civilians. After the war, William

went with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at its headquarters in New York, rising to the position of its Assistant Treasurer. At present is in charge of its vast insurance program which takes him constantly to many foreign countries. Bill and "Polly" now live at 32 Washington Square West, New York City. Issue: Lynn Hadley, now a student at Stevens College, Columbia, Missouri.

ii. CLYDE MUSGRAVE HADLEY, born March 28, 1883, in Rockville, Indiana; married 1912 Edna Adams Trueblood of Indianapolis. His early childhood was in Rockville until the family moved West when he was six. In high school there he was, among other activities, the editor and illustrator of its first year book, leader of the orchestra, and class salutatorian, 1901. His freshman college year was at the University of Washington, and he then transferred to Stanford, graduating (AB) in 1906, at the time of the San Francisco earthquake, which also demolished many of the University's finest buildings. While at Stanford he participated in student affairs such as the Stanford Daily, the band, the comic magazine Chaparral, the YMCA, and became a member of various honorary and social societies.

After graduation he spent a season in the mining community of Nome, Alaska; then returned to Olympia where he was assistant to the Governor's Secretary until, in the spring of 1907, he went to San Juan, Puerto Rico, as confidential clerk to the Collector of Customs. Coming home in the fall of 1908 he completed his legal studies at the University of Washington, graduating (LLB) in 1909; whereupon he joined his father's law firm in Seattle, specializing in corporation law. In public affairs he served, among other things, as Secretary of the Seattle Bar Association, Trustee of the Social Welfare League, Committee Chairman in the Chamber of Commerce, charter member of the Seattle College Club, President of Laurelhurst Community Club. Though not himself a candidate for office, he took a hand in politics, managing successfully two state-wide campaigns.

In 1931, Clyde joined the legal staff of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D. C., and carried out some important assignments in the curbing of false and misleading advertising of all kinds; and later as a Hearing Examiner, performing the duties of a trial judge all over the country. He retired in 1951.

For an interval of one year, 1940-41, as an army reserve major he was called into active service by the Judge Advocate General as a member of the Army Contract Board, composed of three officers to conduct negotiations for construction and munitions — buildings, ordnance, training camps, barracks, arsenals, hospitals, wharves, airfields — involving hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since retirement he and Edna have been living in their home at Green River, Brattleboro, Vermont. Interested in family genealogy, he has given the writer results of his Musgrave and Cox researches to assist in the composing of this book. He gave the lovely cedar tree which now shades the graves of his maternal grandparents in the Musgrave Cemetery near Hutsonville, Illinois. Issue:

a. Katharine Trueblood Hadley, born January 10, 1914, in Seattle, Washington; married January 10, 1942, Winfield Scott Pullen, Jr., born June 19, 1914, in Juneau, Alaska. Issue: Winfield Hadley Pullen,

born March 26, 1943, in Washington, D. C.

b. Richard Adams Hadley, born February 13, 1919, in Seattle, Washington; died February 7, 1933, in Washington, D. C.

iii. EARL JONATHAN HADLEY, born September 9, 1884, in Rockville, Indiana; married (1) 1913 Jean Disbrow (1885-1947) of New York; married (2) 1953 Barbour Walker Lyndon of New York, born 1885. Their address is 122 E. 70th Street, New York City.

Earl was five years old when the family moved to the West Coast, where he spent his childhood and youth. In high school he was a leader in student activities and became noted as a football star. At Stanford University, where he graduated (AB) in 1908, he was prominent as editor of Quad, the college annual, and editor of Chaparral, the comic magazine; and was a member of leading honorary and social societies. Going to New York when he finished college, he was for a time on the staff of Collier's Weekly, then with the New York Evening Sun, becoming its city editor; later was a partner in the Metropolitan Newspaper Service, syndicating some twenty features to papers all over the country. After that he was with a brokerage firm in Wall Street until he retired to engage in independent writing on economic research and in fiction. As a casual hobby he is an informed and skilled genealogist on the family history. His main interest at present is the Society of Colonial Wars to which he has given valuable constructive service and is at present the Governor of its New York State Society.

Issue of Earl Jonathan Hadley and Jean (Disbrow) Hadley:

a. Phyllis Calhoun Hadley, born February 5, 1914, West Orange, N. J. Graduate of Barnard College; unmarried; lives at 64 E. 90th St., N.Y.C.

b. Roberta Disbrow Hadley, born March 26, 1919, New York City. Graduated from Barnard College; unmarried; lives at 64 E. 90th St., N.Y.C.

c. Disbrow Hadley, born June 8, 1926, New York City. Graduate of Harvard University and New York University; veteran of World War II and Korean War; responsible business position; unmarried; lives at 64 East 90th Street, New York City.

iv. INEZ LAVALETTE HADLEY was born September 30, 1888, in Rockville, Indiana; married 1917 John C. Pierce of Olympia, Washington. Her childhood years were spent in Whatcom, Washington, and her youth in Olympia. Attended the University of Washington with an interim year at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana. This was a gift from her grandmother, Catharine Pickett, who wished each of her granddaughters to attend that Quaker institution for at least a part of her education. Here Inez met Edna Trueblood of Indianapolis; they became friends, and Inez invited Edna to visit the Hadley home in Seattle. During this visit Edna met Inez's brother, Clyde M. Hadley; they became engaged, and were married in 1912.

In 1954, Inez and John, Clyde and Edna, motored throughout England. They visited the site of the most famous seat of the Musgrave family, Eden Hall, where Mr. Pierce took several interesting photographs of the grounds.

Inez and John Pierce have a beautiful home at 402 Briar Road in Bellingham, Washington, on the bay shore. A photograph of the house appeared in an issue of The American Home some years ago, with a very clever write-up by Inez. Issue:

- a. John Hadley Pierce, born April 2, 1919, Olympia, Washington; married in 1958, Patricia Crowley. Issue: Steven Pierce.
- b. Bruce Hadley Pierce, born November 1, 1920, Olympia, Washington; married November 23, 1960, Miriam Van Waters King of Seattle.
- c. Martha Pierce, born December 30, 1923, Olympia, Washington; married July 19, 1947, George Ansel Knowles; they live at 523 Highland Drive, Bellingham, Washington. Issue: Katharine Elizabeth Knowles and John Edward Knowles.

v. KATHARINE HADLEY, born May 29, 1890, in New Whatcom, Washington; died June 9, 1953, in Vancouver, B.C., Canada; married September 2, 1914, in Seattle, Washington, Bruce Mackenzie Farris, who was born in White's Cove, New Brunswick, December 12, 1882.

Although Katharine's full name was Martha Katharine Hadley, she was known always as "Kathie." She lived on or near the west coast all her life. During her college years she made a trip to New York to study voice, stopping in Indiana to visit relatives and to attend the wedding of her brother Clyde Hadley and Edna Trueblood in Indianapolis. Kathie had a lovely singing voice and preferred to continue her studies along this line rather than accept the year at Earlham College which would have been her grandmother's gift to her. She received the same amount — \$400 — which the other granddaughters received for their year at Earlham. In this day of high prices this seems a small amount, but it was quite adequate for a year of college life away from home in those days. Kathie was a joyous young girl, and remained so all her life. Her death at 63 was unexpected. She was driving her car, with a 5-year-old grandson beside her, when she suddenly pulled to the curb and slumped at the wheel. The crying child soon attracted help, but Kathie died in a hospital a day or so later. Issue:

- a. Martha Louise Farris, born June 28, 1915, in Bellingham, Washington; married August 2, 1941, in Ottawa, Ontario, Harry Cron Kennedy Housser, born December 10, 1916, in Vancouver, B.C. Issue: Bruce Mackenzie Farris Housser, born August 17, 1942, in Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Stuart Lane Housser, born June 7, 1944, in Lewiston, Maine, and died January 9, 1945; Katharine Kennedy Housser, born September 22, 1946, in Port Alberni; Stephen Kilbourn Housser, born February 4, 1949, in Port Alberni; and John Gildea Housser, born July 2, 1951, in Port Alberni.
- b. Richard Hadley Farris, born June 21, 1917, in Bellingham, Washington; married July 19, 1946, in Liverpool, England, Patricia May Goddard, born March 10, 1928, in Liverpool. Issue: Hugh Goddard Farris, born July 12, 1947, Vancouver, B.C.; David Richard Farris, born September 30, 1949, in Vancouver; Barbara Elizabeth Farris, born August 8, 1951, Vancouver; and Susan Katharine Farris, born December 3, 1952, Vancouver.
- c. Jean Mackenzie Farris, born September 13, 1921, in Vancouver, B.C.
- d. Elizabeth McCoy Farris, born April 11, 1924, in Vancouver; married November 23, 1946, in Vancouver, Douglas Ballard, born September 7, 1921, in Seattle, Washington. Issue: Peter Farris Ballard, born January 4, 1948, in Seattle, Washington; Phyllis Purdy Ballard, born January 22, 1951, in Port Alberni; Richard McNeilan Ballard, born May 11, 1952; and Jean Hadley Ballard, born December 10, 1958.

CLARE ELIZABETH NELSON was born March 7, 1895, in Indianapolis, Indiana, the daughter of James Burton Nelson and Maud (Musgrave) Nelson (see page 140); she married November 24, 1917, in San Francisco, Louis Horace Seagrave, born May 15, 1892, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, a son of Alfred Amos Seagrave and Helen Maranda (Kinne) Seagrave.

Clare was a brilliant student, graduating from Shortridge High School in Indianapolis at the age of 16 with a high scholastic record. After attending Butler University one year she went to Seattle where she graduated from the University of Washington. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and Mu Phi Epsilon (professional music sorority). After her marriage she and Louis lived in Portland, Oregon, for a time, then in Bronxville, New York, in Mamaroneck, New York, and later in Pasadena, California. They now live at 369 East Calaveras Street, Altadena, California.

Mr. Seagrave, investment banker, is the owner of the L. H. Seagrave Company, 269 Loma Drive, Los Angeles, California. He received the A.B. degree from the University of Washington in 1917; served in World War I as a major in the U. S. Army, 1918. He has been a member of the staff of the Seattle (Wash.) Post Intelligencer and the Seattle Times; was Manager of the Seattle office of Lumberman's Trust Company, of which he became Vice President and Cashier in 1921; Sales Manager, First National Corporation of Boston, Mass., 1923-25; President of the American Founders Corporation and United Founders Corporation, New York City, from organization to 1935 when consolidated into the American General Corporation of which he was Director and Chairman of the Board until 1940; Director, Standard Power & Light Corporation, Torque Corporation; President and Chairman of the Board of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company; Director and Chairman of the Board, National Machine Products, Los Angeles, 1941-45; President of Petroleum Properties, Inc.; Chairman of the Board and Director, Production Aids, Inc., Golden Valley Land Company, Arizona; Director, California Fund, Inc., Kerr Income Fund; Executive Vice President and Director, International Oil & Metals Corporation; President, Hampton Mining Company; Chairman of the Board, California Institute of Cancer Research, 1945-54; Member, Academy of Political and Social Science; Member, American Legion, of which he was once a member of the Executive Council; Member, Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Delta Chi, University Club (New York City), Annandale Club (Pasadena), and California Club (Los Angeles).¹

Issue:

i. JOHN DORRINGTON SEAGRAVE, born January 23, 1926, at Bronxville, New York; married June 10, 1951, Sara Hull Gibson of Eastsound, Orcas Island, Washington. He received his Ph.D. degree in nuclear physics from California Institute of Technology on June 8, 1951, and has since been at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where his address is 3514 - A Arizona. He participated in an international conference on nuclear physics in London during July 1959, after which he visited several of the British atomic installations. Issue:

- a. Jean Clare Seagrave, born March 8, 1954.
- b. Charles Gordon Seagrave, born August 2, 1955.

¹ Burke, The Landed Gentry (1939), p.3014; Who's Who in America, XXXI, p.2581.

VIII. ALMA⁸ MUSGRAVE (Joel,⁷ John,⁶ Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), was born December 18, 1870, in Crawford County, Illinois, the daughter of Joel L. Musgrave and Nancy Jane (Flemming) Musgrave (See page 132); she died April 4, 1957; married (1) February 9, 1896, in Crawford County, Oliver C. Moorhead, who became helpless with paralysis and was bedfast several years before he died; married (2) Leander Watt, a mute, who had been a mail clerk in Chicago, Illinois. After his death, she married (3) Fred Baars, a mute, who came from Hawaii to marry her.

At the age of four Alma suffered a severe illness which resulted in total deafness. She attended the state school for the deaf at Jacksonville, Illinois, until about the time of her marriage to Moorhead (who was not a mute). They lived in the home of her parents in Hutsonville, Illinois, for several years, later moving to a home of their own on another street. She and Watt, her second husband, lived on the old home place in Hutsonville.

Issue of Alma (Musgrave) Moorhead and Oliver C. Moorhead:

- i. RUTH CATHERINE MOORHEAD, born March 25, 1897, in Hutsonville, Ill.; married Don M. Houpt who owns a fine bakery in Palestine, Illinois. Issue:
 - a. Harriet Ann Houpt, born March 29, 1921; married James Higgins. Issue: Jane Ann Higgins, born September 20, 1952.
 - b. James Vincent Houpt, born March 25, 1923; married Betty Malone. Issue: Richard Allen Houpt, born September 21, 1945, and James Vincent Houpt, born October 14, 1947.
 - c. Janetta Houpt, born November 4, 1926; married James Devlin; and had Mary Anna Devlin, born April 18, 1953.
 - d. Donald Houpt, Jr., born November 15, 1929; married Joanne ____; Issue: Carolyn Ruth Houpt, born July 1952.
- ii. CHARLES F. MOORHEAD, born June 2, 1898; died April 8, 1957; married Thelma Boyd.
- iii. JOEL L. MOORHEAD, born September 20, 1900; married Arkie Montgomery. Issue:
 - a. Vivian Moorhead, born November 27, 1918; married Stanley Raines; and had Joe Dee Raines, born November 19, 1937.
 - b. Celesta Moorhead, born February 12, 1920; married George Walters; and had Jane Alice Walters, born November 18, 1947, and Mary Ann Walters, born May 28, 1950.
 - c. Charles F. Moorhead, born February 15, 1922; married Maxine ____; Issue: Charles Allen Moorhead, born November 11, 1948, and Stephen Moorhead, born December 15, 1952.
 - d. Rhea Moorhead, born April 22, 1924; married Don Glen; and had Donna Sue Glen, born August 15, 1940, and Sally Glen, born August 9, 1948.
 - e. Ruby Helen Moorhead, born August 24, 1925; married Carl Sebastian; and had Patty Sebastian, born March 10, 1947, and Elizabeth Ann Sebastian, born March 30, 1950.
 - f. Joan Moorhead, born December 2, 1928; married Harry Craig; and had Harriet Craig, born November 13, 1947.

- iv. HELEN GOULD MOORHEAD, born October 14, 1904; married William C. Gaffney; they live in Paris, Illinois.
- v. JOHN H. MOORHEAD, born October 20, 1907; married Joan Hood; and had
 - a. Jack Moorhead, born November 1941.

WILLIAM PIERCE MUSGRAVE

VI. WILLIAM⁶ PIERCE MUSGRAVE (Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), merchant, was born November 12, 1828, in Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, Illinois; was a son of Nathan Musgrave and Mary (Cox) Musgrave (See page 121). We find a record of him teaching school in 1850.

As for his education, we learned from his daughter, Mayme, that he attended the Bloomingdale Academy in Parke County, Indiana. While here, he was ordered by Barnabas Hobbs to wear the Quaker hat; he refused, and went to Coloma to school.

He married (1) 1849 in Washington County, Indiana, Priscilla Ellen, daughter of Marmaduke and Mary Coffin. She was born in 1831 in Indiana and died in 1864. He married (2) 1865 Catherine Voorheis (1841-1897).

About 1854 William formed a partnership with Dr. Meserve of Robinson, Illinois, and they operated a drug store in Hutsonville. This firm dissolved after a time and William formed a partnership, in 1861, with his brother-in-law, William Coffin, in a general store. In about a year Coffin withdrew, and Dr. Thomas Kennedy, also a brother-in-law of William Musgrave, became a partner. Later, in 1864, John R. Hurst became a partner, until William sold his share to Isaac Lowe. In his old age William P. made his home with his daughter, Mary Emily Prevo.

Issue of William Pierce Musgrave and Priscilla (Coffin) Musgrave:

- i. EDWARD MUSGRAVE, born 1851; died April 25, 1859.
- ii. JOHN E. MUSGRAVE, born October 17, 1852; died November 9, 1878, of tuberculosis. He was engaged to Mattie Jeffers (later Patrick).
- iii. WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, born June 22, 1860; died September 14, 1876.
- iv. IZORA MUSGRAVE, born about 1861; died in California; married March 1, 1878, in Parke County, Indiana, Stanton Cox. They lived in Robinson, Illinois, and were a fine, friendly couple. The writer's mother remembers staying overnight at their house while taking teachers examination in Robinson (Illinois examinations lasted two days at the time, 1912) and has never forgotten the excellent supper Zora prepared, the interesting conversation afterwards, and the overall pleasant impression. The Coxes moved to California eventually, and are buried there. Issue:
 - a. Paul W. Cox, born about 1879; died January 5, 1958, at his home at 1015 North Ewing, Indianapolis, Indiana; married (1) Rosa Guyer; married (2) Gertrude Miller; owned the Paul W. Cox Printing Com-

pany. He was an ardent prohibitionist and frequently wrote letters on this subject and others, which appeared in "The Voice of the People" column on the editorial page of The Indianapolis News. He is buried in Resthaven Memorial Lawns, Indianapolis. Issue: Roy Cox of Phoenix, Arizona; Ralph Cox of Wilmington, Delaware; Vern Cox of Denver, Colorado; and Glenn Cox of Ashtabula, Ohio.

- b. Horace Cox; lives in California.
- c. Blanche Cox, married Albert Haworth, farmer, of Vermilion Grove, whom she met while attending Vermilion Academy. He died when the youngest child was small, after which she taught school for twenty years. When the children were grown she married (2) Steven Robertson of Danville, Illinois. They live near Rockville, Indiana. Issue of Blanche and Albert: Edith Haworth, Robert Haworth, Mary Haworth, Ruth Haworth, Esther Haworth, and Buddy Haworth.

v. LURA MUSGRAVE, married Asa Woodard. She died about 1895. Both are buried at Coloma. Issue:

- a. Oakley Woodard, 155 South Emerson, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- b. Pearl Woodard, lives in California.
- c. Lloyd Woodard, lives in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Issue of William Pierce Musgrave and Catherine (Voorheis) Musgrave:

vi. NATHAN MUSGRAVE, born 1866; died about 1926; married October 25, 1894, Olive Davis; was called "Nate" Musgrave and spent his life in Crawford County, Illinois. In 1897 he became a partner of J.M. McNutt in the hardware business. When McNutt died his son, B. O. McNutt joined the firm, and later they were joined by Mahlon Musgrave. Nathan and Ollie Musgrave lived on their farm near Hutsonville, Illinois, until their sunset years when they moved into town, where they later died. Ollie died 1935. Both are buried at Oak Grove, Illinois. Issue:

- a. Paul Musgrave, born 1898; resides in Hutsonville; unmarried.
- b. Palmer Musgrave, born 1900; plumber; in California; unmarried.
- c. Katherine Musgrave, born 1905; lives in Hutsonville; unmarried.
- d. Emma Musgrave, born 1907; died of anemia in early 20's.
- e. Mary Musgrave, born 1909; widow; lives in California; has one son, Ted.

vii. FLORA FREEMAN MUSGRAVE, died August 16, 1868, aged one year.

viii. MARY EMILY MUSGRAVE, known as "Mayme" Musgrave, was born January 28, 1869; died June 8, 1957; married December 26, 1894, in Crawford County, Illinois, Charles Prevo. She attended Earlham College, and taught school later. As a widow, Mayme reared her two sons, Harry and Stanley, in Crawford County on land belonging to her brother "Nate," who lived with his family nearby. She built her own house on the land and kept her father in her home until his death in 1915 (her mother had died many years before). Her boys farmed the land when they were old enough, and Harry taught school. Later, Mayme accompanied her sons to Earlham

College, and kept house for them until they both graduated. She lived in the home of Stanley and family at Watseka, Illinois, until her death. On June 10, 1957, she was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery next to her mother, as she had hoped to be. There were short services at Watseka, and again at Hutsonville in the Methodist Church, by Ed Woodard of Coloma. Mayme had asked him 25 years ago to do this for her, if he survived her. Mayme possessed the soft, lovely voice with which so many of the Musgrave women were gifted. She was much interested in the family history, and was able to supply this writer with many details which would otherwise have been lost forever. Issue:

- a. Harry Musgrave Prevo, born July 17, 1896, in Crawford County, Ill.; married Phoebe McMillan of Detroit, Michigan. Harry is President of the Accounting Association of Michigan. They live in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, and their children are Harriet Prevo and Mary Prevo, both graduates of Earlham College.
- b. Stanley Prevo, born April 29, 1898, in Crawford County, Illinois; married Hazel Shearer of Kokomo, Indiana. They live at 216 East Locust Street, Watseka, Illinois. Stanley owns and operates a large hardware store, and is President of the Retail Hardware Association of Illinois. Issue: Ruth Ellen Prevo, who graduated from Earlham College in 1957, and married an Earlham graduate and young minister, Dan Stone; and Martha Prevo, still at home in 1958, about aged 16.

ix. MAHLON MUSGRAVE, born 1874; married about 1898 Leona Lowe, born December 13, 1874, daughter of Jesse R. Lowe and Martha Powell Lowe. Mahlon is a hardware dealer in Hutsonville, Illinois, having taken over the Hurst and McNutt business. Mahlon built a fine, strong fence around the Musgrave Cemetery in 1940 when the owner of the adjoining land began to raise hogs there. After this, donations were asked of relatives in order to keep the burial ground from deterioration. Contributions are now received annually for the purpose of keeping the grass neatly mowed, the graves in good shape, and the tombstones repaired or replaced when necessary. Issue:

- a. Fanny Musgrave (adopted).
- b. Herbert L. Musgrave; married Peggy ____; they live in a new home in Robinson, Illinois. Business: hardware, farm implements, and automobile supplies.

x. VOORHEIS MUSGRAVE, died on his third birthday.

xi. BLANCHE MUSGRAVE, born August 16, 1875; died of smallpox July 14, 1876.

xii. HARRY MUSGRAVE, born October 16, 1878; died January 8, 1879.

VI. ISABELLE⁶ E. MUSGRAVE (Nathan,⁵ Jesse,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), who for many years was a Clerk of the Pleasant Grove Women's Meeting of Friends, was born August 19, 1832, near Hutsonville in Crawford County, Illinois, a daughter of Nathan Musgrave and Mary (Cox) Musgrave. (See page 121). She married February 23, 1854, in Crawford County, Illinois, Dr. Thomas John Kennedy (born June 10, 1829; died October 19, 1867) and they lived on their farm near Hutsonville.

"Aunt Belle," as she was called, died rather suddenly on November 10, 1911, possibly of pneumonia. Her funeral was held in the small rural Friends Church and the minister chose for his text Proverbs 31:10, "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies." She was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.

She was intensely interested in the family history, and often told of the things she knew, but no one was sufficiently interested to write the information down and no one now living remembers.

Issue of Isabelle E. (Musgrave) Kennedy and Dr. Thomas John Kennedy:

- i. WILLIAM P. KENNEDY, known as Willie Kennedy, was born November 24, 1854; died April 5, 1875, of measles while in Bloomingdale, Indiana, attending the Academy, and had to be buried there on account of bad weather. Later the body was removed to the Musgrave Cemetery.
- ii. MARY E. KENNEDY, born January 12, 1863; died November 2, 1873; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery. Cause of death: typhoid fever.
- iii. MARTHA KENNEDY, born March 10, 1865; died December 23, 1873, of typhoid fever, and was buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.
- iv. THOMAS J. KENNEDY, born September 1, 1867, in Crawford County, Illinois; died September 18, 1948; married January 6, 1905, Dollie M. Robinson. Issue:
 - a. Claude A. Kennedy, born May 6, 1908; died June 26, 1908.
 - b. Stanley Dee Kennedy, born January 31, 1919; died February 4, 1919.
 - c. Loren Kennedy.

¹In 1958, the writer retrieved some of her old minute books and returned them to the Western Yearly Meeting of Friends at Plainfield, Indiana, after discovering the volumes aging and almost forgotten in a secluded retreat at West York, Illinois.

JOHN R. HURST, merchant, was born August 7, 1811, in Wayne County, North Carolina, a son of William Hurst and Sarah (Musgrave) Hurst (See page 106); died October 7, 1886, and was buried at Hutsonville, Illinois. He was reared near Hutsonville, mostly by Nathan Musgrave, his uncle. "Jack" Hurst married Nancy O. Barlow (born May 5, 1818; died July 20, 1900). Issue:

- i. JOHN PHILANDER HURST, born July 22, 1837; died September 10, 1838.
- ii. AMANDA HURST, born June 15, 1839; died March 13, 1860; married Isaac N. Lowe. Issue:
 - a. Judge Ausby L. Lowe.
- iii. ARTILLIA ADELIA HURST, born April 21, 1841; died February 21, 1856.
- iv. SARAH ELIZABETH HURST, born April 19, 1844; died April 23, 1922; m. John M. McNutt. Issue:
 - a. Bruce McNutt, married August 7, 1907, Nell Musgrave, daughter of Jonathan Kidwell Musgrave and Sarah (Everingham) Musgrave. Issue: Louis McNutt; John McNutt; and Sarah Elizabeth McNutt who married A. H. Warnke.
- v. REBECCA FLORENCE HURST, born May 23, 1846; died June 14, 1927; m. John Olwin; lived in Robinson, Illinois. Issue:
 - a. Charles Olwin, married Etta Campbell; had issue: John Hurst Olwin, Count Olwin, and Beth Olwin who married _____ Dawson.
 - b. Lola Olwin.
 - c. Georgia Olwin, m. Will Swartz. Issue: Carl Swartz.
 - d. Ocie G. Olwin.
 - e. Fred B. Olwin.
 - f. Byrd G. Olwin.
 - g. Clara B. Olwin, married Russell Hodge.
 - h. Nancy O. Olwin, married Leslie Palmer.
 - i. Lois B. Olwin, married Seward Spencer. Issue: Seward Spencer, Jr.
- vi. (Infant Son) HURST (twin), born February 26, 1849; died March 3, 1849.
- vii. (Infant Daughter) HURST (twin), born February 26, 1849; died March 5, 1849.
- viii. WILLIAM BARLOW HURST, born April 3, 1850; died August 5, 1940; married Clara E. Holderman. Issue:
 - a. Lois Blanche Hurst, born 1876; living in 1958; married Charles L. Douglas. Issue: Morrill Douglas, married W. G. Rigby and had Morrill Adelia Rigby; and Philip H. Douglas of Colorado who married Margie Cline and had Romona K. Douglas and Jeffery Charles Douglas.
 - b. J. Noble Hurst, died June 1940 in an automobile accident; married in 1908 Louise V. Weger who died in 1953. Issue: Dorothy O. Hurst who married John J. Watt II and had John J. Watt III and Vicki Lou Watt; William Barlow Hurst who married Alice Patricia Armstrong

and had William Barlow Hurst II; John Weger Hurst; and Donald Randolph Hurst who married Alice Woodard and had Diana Hurst, Donna Hurst, and Randolph Hurst.

- c. Straud Elizabeth Hurst, living 1958 in Hutsonville, Illinois.
- d. Juanita Bnoid Hurst, living 1958 in Hutsonville, Illinois.
- e. Clara Adelia Hurst, living 1958 in Hutsonville, Illinois.

ix. LUCIUS CASWELL HURST, born March 16, 1852; died November 18, 1913; married Minnie Patterson; lived in Hutsonville, Illinois. Issue:

- a. Roscoe Hurst, born 1882; now deceased.
- b. Wilbur Hurst, now deceased.

x. (Infant son) HURST (twin), born November 13, 1857; died Nov. 15, 1857.

xi. (Infant daughter) HURST (twin), born November 13, 1857; died Nov. 21, 1857.

xii. CHARLES HURST, born October 19, 1861; died September 4, 1863.

xiii. TONIE HURST, born July 20, 1866; died September 4, 1866.

WILLIAM⁵ "TEEDY" MUSGRAVE AND SOME DESCENDANTS

V. WILLIAM⁵ T. MUSGRAVE (John,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), farmer, who is well remembered as William "Teedy" Musgrave, was born February 8, 1816, in Wayne County, North Carolina, a son of John Musgrave and Charity (Cox) Musgrave.¹ He was born on his father's plantation immediately east of the present Johnston-Wayne County line about two miles south of what is now U. S. Route 70.

William "Teedy's" parents died in 1824, the father passing in April and the mother in June. William was provided for very well in his father's will, which is recited on page 86 of this book (q.v.).

When the father's land was partitioned in 1825, William received 273 acres on Great Branch at or near his birthplace. But he did not stay here. On March 11, 1826, William and two of his brothers, Josiah and Edmund, got certificates from the Contentnea Monthly Meeting to the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting in Indiana,² which was the one having jurisdiction over the territory in which Union County, Illinois, was situated. William was taken to Union County by these brothers and another named John. Perrin says,³ "William made his home in Union County with his brother Caleb, who had come to the county about four years previous to his brothers. In 1833, William accompanied his brother John to Crawford County, [Illinois], and worked one year with him at carpentering."

Also living in Crawford County at the time were some of his Cox kin from North Carolina. One of these was Eliza Ann Cox, daughter of John Cox and Zilpha (Lancaster) Cox. Eliza lived with her mother, then a widow, who occupied land owned

¹C. & C., Sec. III, 283.

²H., Ency., I, 312.

³C. & C., Sec. III, 284.

by her son-in-law, Nathan Musgrave. This was not far from where Nathan dwelled northwest of Hutsonville.

William "Teedy" Musgrave married Eliza Ann Cox in Crawford County on February 2, 1834;¹ moved in with his mother-in-law, Zilpha Cox; and commenced farming.

According to Perrin, he "succeeded in gaining a good property; and at one time owned about 500 acres of land, which he divided among his children, only reserving the old homestead and about fifty acres."

On July 17, 1847, Zilpha Cox was found dead in bed. She was buried in the Musgrave cemetery. In her last will and testament made October 21, 1841, and signed in the presence of Nathan and Abbey Musgrave, she appointed William Musgrave to be executor of her estate. As one of the expenses of administering the estate, that of enclosing her grave, William received \$7.00; and his share of the estate, in behalf of his wife, was \$29.38.

"In June, 1881, Mr. Musgrave met with a serious accident, while reaping, which caused him to lose the use of one arm by having his elbow cut, by being thrown in contact with the knives of the machine."²

In 1887, William came down with typhoid fever which, after a duration of six weeks, took his life on October 24th.³ His body was placed in the Musgrave Cemetery. Eliza Ann died January 17, 1888, after an illness of three months.

William and Eliza Musgrave were birthright Friends, but later joined the membership of the Universalist Church.

Issue of William "Teedy" Musgrave and Eliza Ann (Cox) Musgrave:

- i. JOHN THOMAS MUSGRAVE, born June 22, 1835; died January 25, 1881, of pneumonia; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery near Hutsonville, Illinois; married April 9, 1865, Mary Jennie Everingham (1846-1917). Issue:
 - a. Charles Musgrave, born 1866; died 1936; married Lettie Smalhausen.
 - b. Harlan C. Musgrave, born 1869; died 1940; m. Emma Winters, b. 1870.
 - c. William Everett Musgrave, born in 1876 or 1877; died January 19, 1954; of him more later.
- ii. SILAS C. MUSGRAVE, born October, 1837; died November 10, 1867; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery; married Dorothy Shew; and had
 - a. Estella Musgrave, born 1860; died July 26, 1877; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.
 - b. William Musgrave, born in 1863 or 1864.
 - c. Arly J. Musgrave, born in 1866 or 1867; married October 8, 1885, Robert A. Trinkle.
- iii. SALLY ANN MUSGRAVE, born January 16, 1840; died February 23, 1933; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery; married in 1863, Theodore Siegel (Siegel on the tombstone) who died November 7, 1903. Issue:
 - a. William Siegel.
 - b. John Siegel.

¹ Cr., M. R. A, 51.

² C. & C., Sec. III, 284.

³ Cr., Death Records.

- c. Ausby Siegel.
- d. Ira Siegel.
- e. Lydia Siegel.
- f. Hattie Siegel.
- g. Augusta Siegel.

- iv. WILLIAM H. MUSGRAVE, born in 1842 or 1843; died when young.
- v. JONATHAN KIDWELL "KID" MUSGRAVE, born about November 30, 1844; died December 20, 1921; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery; married on June 21, 1868, Sarah Elizabeth Everingham who died September 18, 1893, aged 46 years, 10 months, and 23 days. Issue:
 - a. Edmond C. Musgrave, born February 28, 1871; died October 24, 1948; buried at Hutsonville, Illinois; married Margaret "Maggie" R. Pifer who was born December 16, 1867, and who died November 27, 1947. Issue: Ralph Musgrave, born 1894 and married June 25, 1926, Madge T. Newlin; Harold Musgrave, born August 1, 1901, and died May 8, 1911; and Estella May Musgrave who married September 18, 1925, Charles Prust.
 - b. Estella Musgrave, born February 22, 1878; died September 1, 1956; buried at West Union, Illinois; married George Westcott; gave a reading at the Musgrave family reunion held August 16, 1904, on Nathan Musgrave's old homestead place; lived in Wyandotte, Michigan, four years preceding her death. Issue: Rosalia Westcott.
 - c. Mary E. Musgrave, married June 18, 1899, Edward M. Minor who died November 8, 1956; she lives at 22415 Power Street, Farmington, Michigan. Mr. Minor was a Universalist minister and had his last pastorate at Hutsonville, Illinois. He retired at the age of 80, and he and Mary went to Michigan. Issue: a son, name unknown to the writer; Adelia Minor who teaches in a Michigan high school; Arden Minor who died in July of 1955 leaving a wife and five children in Detroit; and Ainslie Minor, the youngest son, who teaches languages in Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America, and is married and has two daughters: Dorothy Minor, born 1951, and Charlotte Minor, born 1953.
 - d. Nell Musgrave, married August 7, 1907, Bruce McNutt. She operates a restaurant in Robinson, Illinois, in partnership with her son Louis. Issue: Louis McNutt; John McNutt; and Sarah Elizabeth McNutt who married A. H. Warnke.
 - e. John T. Musgrave (twin), married Winnie Evans. Issue: Randall Musgrave, born 1910 and married September 6, 1931, June Stuckey; and Marjorie Dean Musgrave who married April 16, 1927, Walter W. Newlin.
 - f. Alice J. Musgrave (twin), who died in 1955; married June 25, 1913, Bert H. Stowell, and lived in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Issue: son and daughter, names unknown to the writer.
 - g. William L. Musgrave, born in 1888; married April 18, 1910, Nina Mount. Issue: William K. Musgrave who was born in 1919, and who married June 6, 1942, Roberta Dale Walters.

WILLIAM⁵ "TEEDY" MUSGRAVE AND SOME DESCENDANTS

vi. ANNA M. MUSGRAVE, born January 1, 1848; died August 9, 1938; married February 2, 1868, George B. Everingham. Both are buried in Hutsonville, Illinois. Issue:

- a. Nora Everingham, married William Rains. Issue: Alice Rains, and Bessie Rains who married Arthur Winters.
- b. Ellen Everingham, married Ira Tedford. Issue: Anna Thelma Tedford, born 1897, attended Franklin College, married August 14, 1920, Pleasant Huffman, and now lives at Hutsonville, Illinois.
- c. Ida Everingham, married Ed Baker.
- d. Arthur C. Everingham, born October 6, 1879; died January 20, 1954, at the Masonic Home in Sullivan, Illinois, a few hours after the death of his double cousin, Everett Musgrave. Both were buried from the Pulliam Funeral Home, Hutsonville. Arthur married Inez Riker.
- e. Esther Everingham, married William Westner.
- f. Edna Everingham, married Roy Heber; lives in Bakersfield, Calif.

vii. ELIZA C. MUSGRAVE, born April 10, 1850; died March 26, 1863; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery near Hutsonville, Illinois.

viii. GEORGE A. MUSGRAVE, born 1853 or 1854; died 1938; married June 19, 1881, Julia A. Howerton, who died in 1951. Issue:

- a. Infant daughter, died April 7, 1882.
- b. Herman Musgrave; lives in Florida.
- c. Elmer Musgrave, now deceased; married Frona Jordon.
- d. Guy Dean Musgrave, married June 6, 1912, Maud Anderson; lives in Hutsonville, Illinois.

ix. HARRIET MUSGRAVE, born 1855 or 1856; died 1951 (?); married December 16, 1877, Ed Rains. Issue:

- a. Bertha Rains, married _____ Shaw.
- b. Myrtle Rains, married _____ Swinger.
- c. Charles Rains.
- d. Rose Rains, born September 12, 1878; married Frank Kopta who died September 28, 1954; she lives in Robinson, Illinois. Issue: Jo Frances Kopta, born June 11, 1910, and died May 27, 1914; Maxine Kopta; a son whose name is unknown to the writer; and Mary Kopta who is married and whose son John attended Cornell University.
- e. Dee Rains, married _____; has son Murray who married Zilpha Hathaway, a namesake of her great great grandmother, Zilpha (Lancaster) Cox.
- f. Everett Rains, who died when a young man.

—oOo—

VII. WILLIAM⁷ EVERETT MUSGRAVE (John,⁶ William,⁵ John,⁴ James,³ John,² Oswin¹), generally known as Everett Musgrave, was born in 1876 or 1877 a son of John Thomas Musgrave and Mary (Everingham) Musgrave; died January 19, 1954, at Hutsonville, Illinois. He married March 10, 1913, Lela Savidge. Issue:

- i. JOHN EVERETT MUSGRAVE, married September 21, 1935, Martha Melis-

sa Rains; they live at 537 East Main Street, Plainfield, Indiana. Issue:
a. John Michael Musgrave.
b. Chauncey R. Musgrave.

ii. CLARA MUSGRAVE, married Bryce Green. They live in Palestine, Ill. Issue:

- a. Rita Green.
- b. Roger Green.
- c. Connie Green.

iii. DR. STANLEY MUSGRAVE, married Kathryn Ogilvie of Allisona, Tenn. They live at 2220 West 4th Street, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Issue:
a. Kathleen Musgrave.
b. Stanley Musgrave, Jr.

iv. MARY ESTHER MUSGRAVE, married Stanley Brinker; lives in Watseka, Illinois; no children.

CALEB⁴ MUSGRAVE, SR., AND SOME DESCENDANTS

While it was not originally the purpose of this work to eulogize or give any other account of this branch of the family, it later became obvious that this line of descent is much too important to the Musgrave history to be omitted. A great deal of information bearing on this branch was encountered but, unfortunately, little of it was copied because inclusion here was not anticipated. Since that time there has been no opportunity to reexamine the sources; therefore, the following is but a mere fragment of the story:

IV. CALEB⁴ MUSGRAVE, SR. (John,³ John,² Oswin¹), planter, and co-founder of the Quaker branch of Musgraves in North Carolina, was born about 1728, probably on the 171.5-acre Musgrave farm located on the northeast side of what is now Pennsylvania State Route 896 about two miles southeasterly of present-day Strasburg in Lancaster County. We have already given, in the biography of James³ Musgrave, indirect evidence establishing immediately collateral facts from which it may be inferred that Caleb was a son of John³ Musgrave, Jr., and Christian (Leonard) Musgrave.

As already said (see p.79), Caleb was assessed on the 1751 tax list for Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; that in 1755, in Lancaster County, he was one of three mortgagees in an indenture by which Solomon Feree, his first cousin, gave 190 acres and ten perches of land as security; that early in 1759 he removed to North Carolina with his uncle James Musgrave where he acquired land on Upper Falling Creek in what is now Wayne County; and that he is supposed to have married Elizabeth Cox, daughter of Thomas Cox and Sarah (Buzby) Cox.

Caleb was the first of the American Quaker Musgraves to own land in North Carolina. Eventually his land holdings were considerable on the south side of the Neuse. His neighbors, among others, were Ann Pearce, Joseph Everett, Moses

Musgrave, Edward Bass, Jesse Musgrave, Thomas Musgrave, Thomas Brogden,¹ and Thomas Pettis.

Caleb's will is dated October 20, 1788, and mentions his wife Elizabeth; sons Joel, John, Caleb, and Richard; daughters Christiana, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Catherine; brother-in-law John Kennedy²; and mentions land near Moses Musgrave and land in the fork of the Mill Branch. It was signed in the presence of Josiah Cox and was probated in the April Term of court in 1791.³ There is "An Account of Sales of the estate of Caleb Musgrave Deceased at vendue Began and held the 20th of April 1791" of which the following is a copy, with the original spelling preserved: (cash receipts given in pounds, shillings, and pence)

David Pettitt, 1 Table, 0-14-6; Rich^d Harp, 1 Sett of Tea ware, 0-11-0; Aaron Overman, 5 Bowls & 2 glasses & 1 Mug, 0-5-6; Ditto, 4 Tins, 0-6-0; Joel Musgrave, 3 Bottles, 0-2-6; John Hill, 10 Spoons, 0-10-0; Smithson Cox, 2 Spice morters, 0-2-6; Andrew Bass, 5 plates, 1-0-6; Tho^s Brogdon, 2 Basons dish and Cup, 0-19-0; Ditto, 2 Basons, 1-5-0; Owen Hines, 4 knivs and 6 forks, 0-5-0; David grantham, 5 Articls, 0-12-6; Rich^d Harp, 3 bottles and 1 bason, 0-3-0; James grantham, 1 gug, 0-13-0; Benj. Stephens, 1 Coffey mill, 0-12-6; Joel Musgrave, Sundrey articles, 0-11-6; Tho^s Morris, 1 Lookingglass and Sundreys, 0-10-6; John Kenedy, 1 Gridiron and flesh fork, 0-13-6; Tho^s Morris, 1 Skillit, 0-11-6; Ditto, 1 Baskit, 0-3-6; Ditto, 1 Iron bason, 0-7-0; Joel Musgrave, 1 Tea kettle, 0-18-0; James Edgerton, 1 Box Iron 3 Heaters, 0-5-6; Aaron Overman, 1 Safe, 1-17-6; Ditto, 1 Carpenters adge, 0-7-6; Ditto, 1 Case and bottles, 1-8-6; David Pettitt, 1 other Case, 0-2-6; Ja^s Edgerton, 1 Ditto, 0-3-0; Ja^s Grantham, 1 par Cotton Cards[or Cords], 1-5-0; Joel Wiggs, 1 Box and other artiles [sic], 0-3-6; Tho^s Morris, 1 Bell, 0-9-0; Aaron Overman, 1 Ditto, 0-9-0; Joel Musgrave, 1 Bell, 0-5-0; Jordon Wiggs, 1 Sifter, 0-9-0; Ditto, 1 Ditto, 0-10-0; Tho^s Brogdon, 2 Kiddles, 0-1-0; Joel Musgrave, 1 half bushal & peck, 0-1-0; Owen Hines, 1 gun and shot bag, 1-14-0; ----- Sheriff begins to Sell---- Samson Edwards, 2 Slays, 0-12-0; Sterling Powel, 1 Ditto, 0-8-6; Tho^s Morris, 1 pan, 0-16-6; Joel Wiggs, 1 pot, 0-7-0; Ditto, 1 Ditto, 0-7-0; Jordon Wiggs, 2 Hoes, 0-16-6; John Brogdon, 2 Ditto, 0-16-6; Rich^d McKinne, 2 Ditto, 0-5-0; Andrew Bass, 1 Drawing knife & Swingletree, 0-7-6; Joel Wiggs, 1 auger & chisel, 0-13-6; Ditto, 1 Saw and Sundres, 0-16-0; Demsey Griffin, 2 Wedges, 0-12-6; John Kinedy, 4 Iron hoops, 0-9-0; Joel Musgrave, Sundres, 0-1-6; Robert Cox, Sundres, 0-3-6; Aaron Overman, 1 hoe, 0-10-6; Tho^s Jinnitt, Sundres, 0-7-0; Abraham Starling, Sundres, 0-12-0; Joel Musgrave, Sundres, 0-4-0; Ditto, 1 grinstone, 1-4-6; Josiah Cox, 4 hogs, 1-15-0; W^m Worley, 9 hogs, 1-12-6; W^m Alford, 17 hogs, 12-5-0; Robert Starling, 3 head of Cattle, 7-15-6; Joel Musgrave,

¹He was from Maryland; fought in the American Revolution; married a Miss Pierce; and had a son named Pierce Brogden. [Wh., Rem., 446.]

²John Kennedy married (1) Sarah Cox, sister of Caleb Musgrave's wife; married (2) Elizabeth Outland.

³Wa. W.R.A. p.237; original will in file no. 103.001 (Wayne Co.), A. & H.

5 head of Cattle, 9-4-0; James grantham, 7 Sheep, 4-14-0; W^m Worley, 1 horse, 27-12-0; Abraham Starling, 1 Cart and wheels, 3-0-0; Tho^s Jinnitt, 1 plow and fram, 0-10-0; Abraham Starling, 1 Ditto, 0-18-0; Joel Musgrave, Sundries, 0-6-6; Joel Grantham, 2 axes, 1-0-0; Ditto, 2 barrels and hogshead [?], 0-10-0; Starling Powel, 1 wheel, 0-16-6; Joel Musgrave, 1 Saw, 0-19-6; Joab Blackman, 1 Saddle bags, 0-18-6; James Miles, 1 ax, 0-2-0; Edward Bass, 1 Wheel, 0-17-0; W^m Bizzel, Saddle Trimming, 0-19-0; Robert Kea, 5 barrels of Corn, 5-2-0; John Newel, 4 Ditto, 4-2-6; Katharine Musgrave, 1 Chist, 1-15-0; Aaron Overman, 1 Chear, 0-4-0; Caleb Griffin, 1 bed and furniture, 7-16-0; Grove Sharp, 1 book, 0-11-0; Jacob Grantham, 1 Bibble, 0-8-6; Smithson Cox, 2 books, 0-4-0; Joel Wiggs, 1 book, 0-5-6; John Bizzel, 1 Lot of books, 0-3-0; John Musgrave, 1 Loom, 1-19-0; Sampson Edwards, 1 pare of harnises, 0-6-0; James Dinkins, 1 Cask, 0-10-0; John Howel, a panel of Leather, 0-13-0; James Grantham, 1 Sythe & hammer & Stone, 1-0-0; James Westbrok, 1 wheel, 0-3-0; Joel Musgrave, 1 Rawhide, 0-14-0; Luke Moor, 1 Lot of flax, 1-5-0; Joseph Jinnitt, 1 Lot of flax, 2-5-0; Sampson Edwards, 2 hogsteads and 1 barrel, 0-9-6; Josiah Cox, 3 Ditto, 0-16-0; David Pettitt, 1 hogstead and stand, 0-10-6; Byrrel Westbrook, to Sundreys, 0-5-0; Tho^s Jinnitt, 2 Chears and Stool, 0-8-0; David Edwards, 1 Chear, 0-2-0; David Pettitt, 1 Lot of Chears, 0-11-6; James Westbrook, 1 Lot of Geese, 1-18-6; Joel Musgrave, 1 Lot of Sundres, 0-6-6; James grantham, 1 Chest of love [?], 0-15-6; Tho^s Morris, 1 Baskit and Sundrys, 0-8-6; Jordon Wiggs, 1 Churn, 0-2-0; Tho^s Musgrave, 1 Saddle, 1-0-0; James Dinkins, 2 baskets & Wool, 0-4-0; Joel Musgrave, 1 basket and Reel [?], 0-4-0; Mary Cox, 4 Water Vessels, 0-8-0; Ditto, 3 baskets & Cotton, 1-2-0; Jordon Wiggs, 1 gum of Cton [sic], 0-15-6; John Howell, 1 Hockstet & Cotton, 0-16-0; Joel Musgrave, 1 Lot of Sundrys, 0-2-0; John Howell, 1 Hat, 0-6-6; John Dinkins, 1 pr Shoes, 0-10-6; Ja^s Musgrave, 1 pr of Stilyards, 0-13-6; Jordon Wiggs, 1 hammer, 0-5-0; Jesse Musgrave, 1 Stock of bees, 0-10-6; Joseph Jinnitt, 1 Ditto, 0-14-6; Joel Musgrave, 1 Lot of Sundrys, 0-1-0; Ditto, to Sundrys, 0-1-0; Abraham Starling, 2 Gourds of fat, 0-16-6; Joel Wiggs, 1 Ditto, 0-1-0; James Dinkins, 1 Ditto, 1-10-6; Demsey Griffin, 75 lb Bacon, 1-19-0; Abraham Starling, 63 lb Bacon, 1-16-0; Grove Sharp, 55 Ditto, 1-8-6; James Grantham, 40 Ditto, 0-15-0; Grove Sharp, 56 Ditto, 1-10-1; Ditto, 79 Ditto, 2-16-0; Demsey Griffin, 44 Ditto, 1-17-6; Joel Musgrave, 1/2 fish Net, 0-6-0; Grove Sharp, 11 Head of hogs, 4-0-1; David Edwards, 1 falax [flax] brake, 0-6-19; Owen Hines, 1 ax, 0-14-0; James grantham, 1 Leather breaches, 1-4-0; Owen Hines, to Sundrys, 0-7-0; Joseph Jinnitt, 2 Barrels & gum, 0-10-4; Edward Bass, 258 Feet Plank, 0-13-0; Joseph Jennitt, 2 Hens and chickens, 0-2-6; and Aaron Overman, 1 Cotton Cards, 0-4-0.

174-05-5 [total]. Joel Musgrave, Exr.¹

¹The original document is on file in the basement vault of the Clerk of Superior Court in the Wayne County Court House.

Issue of Caleb Musgrave, Sr., and Elizabeth (Cox) Musgrave: (order uncertain)

- i. CHRISTIANA MUSGRAVE, probably a namesake of her paternal grandmother, Christian (Leonard) Musgrave, was born in the early 1760's; died October 31, 1800; married March 23, 1780, at the house of Richard Cox on the Neuse River, Aaron Overman. Issue:
 - a. Caleb Overman, born January 5, 1781.
 - b. Elizabeth Overman, born January 27, 1782.
 - c. Hannah Overman, born September 28, 1783.
 - d. Chalkley Overman, born December 2, 1784; on November 4, 1807, was reported married to Judith Ginnett; disowned by the Contentnea Monthly Meeting in 1822.
 - e. Sarah Overman, born March 16, 1786; on October 8, 1803, was reported married to William Bundy.
 - f. Miriam Overman, born October 29, 1787.
 - g. Mary Overman, born February 17, 1790; disowned by the Contentnea Monthly Meeting October 14, 1809, for marrying ____ Folsom.
 - h. Catharine Overman, born June 8, 1791.
 - i. Christiana Overman, born February 26, 1793.
 - j. Aaron Overman, born November 30, 1794; married January 12, 1817, at the Contentnea Monthly Meeting House, Mary Woodard; removed to Indiana in 1826.
 - k. John Overman, born March 25, 1797; disowned December 12, 1818, by the Contentnea Monthly Meeting for marrying out of unity with the church.
 - l. Betty Overman, born February 7, 1800.
- ii. JOEL MUSGRAVE, was born probably in the early 1760's; died February 12, 1792, in Wayne County, North Carolina; on February 12, 1785, the Contentnea Monthly Meeting reported him married to Rebecca Edgerton. Of him more later.
- iii. CALEB MUSGRAVE, JR.
- iv. SARAH MUSGRAVE, born January 3, 1770; married November 19, 1789, at the Neuse Meeting House, Thomas Morris; of whom more later.
- v. JOHN MUSGRAVE, married March 18, 1790, at the house of Rice Price, Sarah Edgerton.¹ In 1804, he was living in the Marlboro District, S. C.²
- vi. ELIZABETH MUSGRAVE.
- vii. RICHARD MUSGRAVE, died in 1826; married Anna Musgrave, born January 2, 1782, daughter of James and Ann Musgrave. He purchased Nathan Musgrave's manor plantation and, in 1823, conveyed to his father-in-

¹Witnesses to the marriage were Thomas Edgerton, James Edgerton, Joshua Hastings, Rice Price, Esther Saint, Elizabeth Pearson, Catharine Price, Mary Bundy, Elizabeth Hall, Michal Fulghum, Susanna Copelin, and Armege White.

²R. D. Wa., Bk.8, p.51.

law, James Musgrave, one eighth of an acre thereof for a burial ground (see footnote on p. 83); owned a mill on Beaverdam Swamp; and made a journey to Illinois. Issue:

- a. Tobias Musgrave.
- b. Thomas Musgrave.
- c. Haywood Musgrave.
- d. William Brown Musgrave.
- e. Musgrave, married Samuel Brown, to whom Richard Musgrave sold two negro girls in 1821.

viii. CATHERINE MUSGRAVE.

V. JOEL⁵ MUSGRAVE (Caleb,⁴ John,³ John,² Oswin¹), was born probably in the early 1760's, a son of Caleb Musgrave, Sr., and Elizabeth (Cox) Musgrave; he died February 12, 1792, in Wayne County, North Carolina. On February 12, 1785, the Contentnea Monthly Meeting reported him married to Rebecca [Rebeckah] Edgerton. He was executor to administer his father's last will and testament. The writer has not seen Joel Musgrave's will, though it is said to exist. However, the following document, entitled "The Estate of Joel Musgrave Deceased^d in Settlement with James Edgerton Ex^rs thereof," is of interest:

Dr . . .	£ S d	Cr	£ S d
1 To Edward Bass ^s Acc ^t	0 - 15 - 0	by amount of Estate	
To Richard Musgraves		in full Certified by	97 - 15 - -
2 accot.....	11 - - 8	the Clerk	48 - 10 - 11
3 To Doctors Acc ^t	3 - 2 -	balance due the Estate	49 - 4 - 1
4 To John Musgraves			
Acct.....	14		
5 Jesse Brown Acc ^t	8	We the Committe appointed to	
6 Jesse Mustgrave Acct	4 - 10	Settle and return and Acc ^t Curre....	
7 To the Tax Rec ^t	5 - 5	between the Estate of Joel	
8 To James Grantham Acc ^t	3 - 12 - 6	Musgrave Desest and James	
9 To the Clerk Rec ^t for		Edgerton Ex ^r s thereof proceeded	
Proveing a will and return-	12 - 0	and find a balance due in	
ing and inventory		favour of the Estate 49 - 4 - 1	
10 To Tho ^s Duns Acc ^t	17 - 6	as Stands Stated above	
To Clerks Rec ^t for			
recording the Acct of Sails	4 - 0	S ⁿ Sasser	
To Clerks Rec ^t for a		Joel Gurley	
ny of amount of Sales	2 - 0	John Kennedy	
To Cash due Caleb Musgrave ^s			
13 Heirs as appears by Copyy			
of the Record attested	21 - 13 - 0		
by the Clerk of Court			
To James Edgerton Ex ^r s			
Allowance.....	5 - 0 - 0		
	£ 48 10 11		

Issue of Joel Musgrave and Rebecca (Edgerton) Musgrave:

i. WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, born November 17, 1791, in Wayne County, North Carolina; died 1839 in Crawford County, Illinois; married on his 22nd birthday, November 17, 1813, at the Contentnea Meeting House, Avis Pike, daughter of Nathan and Rachel Pike.¹ On February 9, 1828, William, Avis, and their children got certificates from the Contentnea Monthly Meeting to the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting in Indiana, and the latter meeting received the Musgraves on June 7, 1828. They lived in Vigo County, Indiana.

Avis (Pike) Musgrave died February 28, 1882, aged 84 years, 4 months, and 22 days. She rests in the Musgrave Cemetery northwest of Hutsonville, Illinois. Issue:

- a. Rebecca Musgrave, born March 6, 1815; of whom more later.
- b. Jonathan Musgrave, born December 19, 1816; died January 30, 1834.
- c. James Musgrave (twin), born August 17, 1819; married December 18, 1842, Elizabeth Foster.
- d. Elizabeth Musgrave (twin), born August 17, 1819.
- e. Nathan Musgrave, born December 29, 1822; died April 18, 1846; married January 25, 1844, Rachel Gibbons.
- f. Charity Musgrave, born February 9, 1825; drowned April 24, 1838.
- g. William Musgrave, born November 7, 1827.
- h. Simpson Musgrave, born April 4, 1830; died October 5, 1833.
- i. Joel Musgrave, born October 23, 1834; died September 12, 1859, after a 10-day illness. Cause of death was never determined. He was a farmer.
- j. Albert Musgrave, born June 4, 1837; killed September 12, 1856.

VII. REBECCA⁷ MUSGRAVE (William,⁶ Joel,⁵ Caleb,⁴ John,³ John,² Oswin¹), daughter of William Musgrave and Avis (Pike) Musgrave, was born March 6, 1815, in Wayne County, North Carolina; died January 18, 1881, after suffering with facial neuralgia for 20 years; in 1828, she was removed to Vigo County, Indiana, by her parents; and in 1839 married Ezekiel Bishop in Vigo County. Mr. Bishop was born February 22, 1816, in North Carolina.

Issue of Ezekiel Bishop and Rebecca (Musgrave) Bishop:

i. PRISCILLA BISHOP, married July 16, 1867, John L. Mount; lived in Old York, Illinois. Issue:

- a. Edward Mount.
- b. Jonathan Mount.
- c. Tamar Mount.
- d. Martha Mount, married Arthur Irwin; lives at 313 Central Avenue,

¹Witnesses to the marriage were Isaac Parker, Jesse Parker, William Parker, Joel Newsom, Simon Peacock, Nathan Parker, Daniel Newsom, Sarah Hollowell, Jesse Coleman, Willis Peele, William Fellow, James Peele, Elias Coleman, Charity Davis, Charity Hall, Celia Coleman, Phariba Horn, Peninah Woodard, Celia Davis, Benjamin Parker, Thomas Horn, and David Bundy.

- . Highland Park, Illinois.
- e. Clara Mount, lives at 313 Central Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois.
- ii. GEORGE W. BISHOP, married Clara Hockman; lived at Old York, Illinois.
Issue:
 - a. Verde Bishop, 496 - 28th Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida.
 - b. Elva Bishop, 496 - 28th Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida.
- iii. WILLIAM F. BISHOP, born March 12, 1850; died February 8, 1866; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery, Hutsonville, Illinois.
- iv. LUCY M. BISHOP, married (1) ____ Harrison; married (2) James Ormiston.
Issue by (1):
 - a. William Harrison, married Minnie ____; lived in Terre Haute, Ind.Issue by (2):
 - b. Lena Ormiston, was killed by a train as she and her husband and stepsons were driving.
 - c. Fred Ormiston, lived in Sullivan, Indiana. He and his wife were killed when their home burned.
 - d. Walter Ormiston.
 - e. Oscar Ormiston, lives in Riverside, California.
- v. AMANDA E. BISHOP, married in 1875, Cyrus Lindley. Issue:
 - a. Leslie Lindley, married Gertrude Layton of West York, Illinois, who is deceased. Leslie lives in Hot Springs, Arkansas. They had seven children: five sons, four of whom are deceased and the other lives in Phoenix, Arizona; and two daughters.
 - b. Irma Lindley, died 1938; married B. O. Slagle; lived in Portland, Oregon. Issue: Lillian Slagle who married ____ Black, and Louise Slagle who married ____ Dyck.
 - c. Olla Lindley, lives on the old family homestead near Hutsonville, Illinois.
 - d. Oma Lindley, married ____ Ryan and moved to Enid, Oklahoma, where Mr. Ryan died. Since then, Oma has been working for the U. S. Government in Washington, D. C. Issue: Frances Ryan, Robert Ryan, Mary Ryan, Helen Ryan, Morris Ryan, and Elizabeth Ryan.
 - e. Russel Lindley (twin), drowned many years ago.
 - f. Randal Lindley (twin), died 1952; lived on the home farm with his sister, Olla.
- vi. JAMES A. BISHOP, born February 24, 1857; died January 20, 1879, after a 14-month illness; buried in the Musgrave Cemetery.

V. SARAH⁵ MUSGRAVE (Caleb,⁴ John,³ John,² Oswin¹), daughter of Caleb Musgrave, Sr., and Elizabeth (Cox) Musgrave, was born January 3, 1770, in Dobbs County, North Carolina; married November 19, 1789, at the Neuse Meeting House, Thomas Morris, born May 15, 1769, son of Zachariah and Ann Morris. Those who

signed the marriage certificate were Elizabeth Musgrave, Ann Morris, Catharine Musgrave, John Musgrave, Zachariah Morris, Mary Davis, Joel Musgrave, Isaac Morris, Sarah Edgerton, Peter Hines, Smithson Cox, Phebe Cox, Elizabeth Cox, Ann Musgrave, Elizabeth Grantham, Sarah Kennedy, Micajah Cox, Louise Cox, John Kennedy, Mary Cox, Nathan Bogue, Celia Morris, Judith Cox, and Millicent Morris.

At the Contentnea Monthly Meeting on November 10, 1798, Sarah requested a certificate to the Westfield Monthly Meeting. From here the family eventually transferred to the Piney Grove Monthly Meeting, Marlboro District, South Carolina; thence, in 1815, to the Lick Creek Monthly Meeting located a short distance southeasterly of where Paoli, Indiana, now stands; and thence to Wayne County, Indiana.

Issue of Sarah (Musgrave) Morris and Thomas Morris:

- i. ELIZABETH MORRIS, born September 17, 1790, in Wayne County, North Carolina; married July 22, 1819, at the New Garden Monthly Meeting in Wayne County, Indiana, Uriah Moorman. Issue:
 - a. Mary Moorman.
 - b. John Moorman.
 - c. Enoch Moorman.
 - d. Rachel Moorman.
 - e. Polly Moorman.
 - f. Betsy Moorman.
- ii. JOHN MORRIS, born October 10, 1792, in Wayne County, North Carolina; died August 9, 1793.
- iii. ANNA MORRIS (twin), born August 26, 1794; married April 23, 1812, Solomon Thomas. They removed to Grant County, Indiana, where their descendants are numerous.
- iv. HANNAH MORRIS (twin), born August 26, 1794, in Wayne County, North Carolina.
- v. AARON MORRIS, born January 4, 1797; married November 25, 1819, Nancy Thomas, in Wayne County, Indiana. He was a pioneer of Grant County, Indiana. Issue:
 - a. William Morris.
 - b. John Morris.
 - c. Jesse Morris.
 - d. Daniel Morris.
 - e. Anna Morris.
 - f. Hannah Morris.
 - g. Mary Morris.
- vi. MARTHA MORRIS, born January 15, 1799, in Surry County, North Carolina; died December 10, 1800.
- vii. CALEB MORRIS, born March 17, 1801, in Marlboro District, S. C.

viii. JONATHAN MORRIS, born July 29, 1803, in Marlboro District, South Carolina; died September 25, 1803.

ix. SARAH MORRIS, born July 29, 1804, in Marlboro District, South Carolina; married April 4, 1825, in Wayne County, Indiana, Sullivan Vinson, a millwright. Mr. Vinson built a mill just above where Deer Creek crosses the northern boundary of Liberty Township, Grant County, Indiana. For a time the family lived north of Fairmount, Indiana, across the road from the Back Creek Friends Cemetery on a farm which belonged to Sarah's brother, Aaron Morris, an early settler of that community. Although Sarah was dropped from the Quaker Meeting for marrying out of the church, she was buried in the old Quaker Cemetery, but no marker is there.

Issue:

- a. William Vinson, born 1827; of whom more later.
- b. Nathan Vinson.
- c. Eunice Vinson.
- d. [daughter, name unknown to the writer.]

x. NATHAN MORRIS, born October 8, 1806, in Marlboro District, South Carolina; married September 23, 1829, in Wayne County, Indiana, Miriam Benbow. Issue:

- a. Sarah Morris.

xi. THOMAS MORRIS, born April 7, 1809, in Marlboro District, South Carolina.

xii. MARY MORRIS, born July 12, 1811, in Marlboro District, South Carolina.

xiii. SELIA MORRIS, born October 14, 1814, in Marlboro District, South Carolina.

WILLIAM VINSON, born 1827 in Wayne County, Indiana, was a son of Sullivan Vinson and Sarah (Morris) Vinson; veteran of the Civil War; married Elizabeth Moore who was born in 1833 in Rowan County, North Carolina, and who died about 1875 at Summitville, Indiana. Issue:

- i. HENRY C. VINSON, born December 12, 1849; disappeared after being discharged from the regular army at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, March 20, 1871.
- ii. SARAH JANE VINSON, born January 11, 1852; died 1936; married (1) Will Marsh; married (2) April 3, 1875, John Albert Oldfield who died in 1936.

Issue by (1):

- a. [daughter, probably died in infancy.]

Issue by (2):

- b. Pearl James Oldfield, born March 7, 1877; died June 2, 1957; mar-

CALEB⁴ MUSGRAVE, SR., AND SOME DESCENDANTS

ried April 15, 1899, Lillie Mae Miller, born March 24, 1879, and who died November 15, 1944. Issue: (1) Georgia Jane Oldfield, born March 14, 1900; married Burr H. Fennimore; living in Palmetto, Florida, in 1957; and have issue: (a) James Scott Fennimore, who married Gladys Smith, and died in 1953 leaving issue Patrick Timothy Fennimore, Jaime Fennimore, Kerry Lynn Fennimore, and Jill Ann Fennimore; (b) Gereldine Fennimore, who married Kenneth Poucher and who, in 1957, was living in Elwood, Indiana, with issue Diane Poucher and Douglas Poucher; and (c) John Henry Fennimore, who married Mary Lou Albritton, and lives in Palmetto, Florida, with son Scott H. Fennimore; (2) Edna Maxine Oldfield, born December 3, 1901; married March 5, 1927, Thomas M. Whitson, who died April 13, 1929. Mrs. Whitson is a retired teacher and lives in Fairmount, Indiana. She is an able genealogist and we are grateful to her for furnishing much information on the descendants of Sarah (Morris) Vinson and Sullivan Vinson.

- c. William Elza Oldfield, born September 17, 1879; died December 17, 1881.
- d. Della Elizabeth Jane Oldfield, born January 12, 1884; married Francis E. Ray, now deceased. No issue.

iii. LUCINDA EMMA VINSON, born February 27, 1854; married August 14, 1873, James Barwick. Issue:

- a. Effie Barwick, married Ernest Hamilton; resident of Gaston, Indiana.
- b. Wesley Barwick of Gaston, Indiana.
- c. [died young.]
- d. [died young.]
- e. [died young.]

iv. MARY ELIZABETH VINSON, born April 17, 1856; died October 9, 1892; married _____ Kelsey. Issue:

- a. Arthur Kelsey; died unmarried.
- b. Lenna Kelsey; died unmarried.
- c. Garr Kelsey; living in 1957; no issue.

v. LEVI VINSON, born December 1, 1858; died young.

vi. GEORGE W. VINSON, born May 3, 1862; married Mary Vinson. Issue:

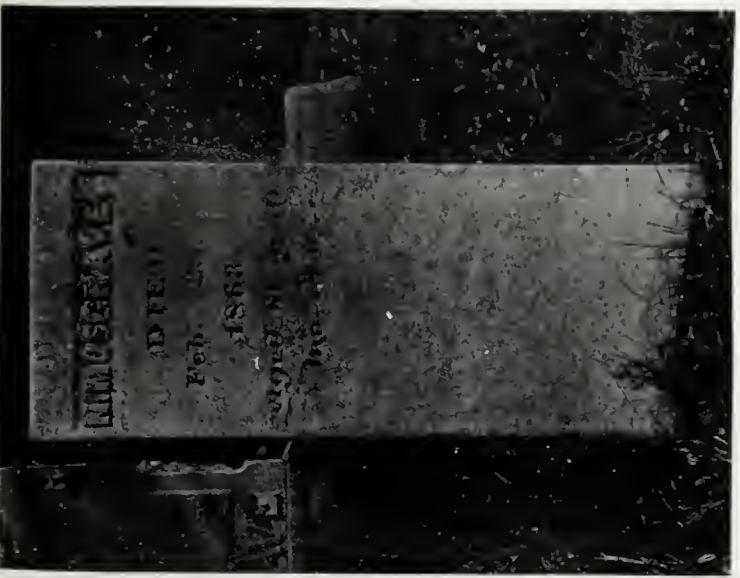
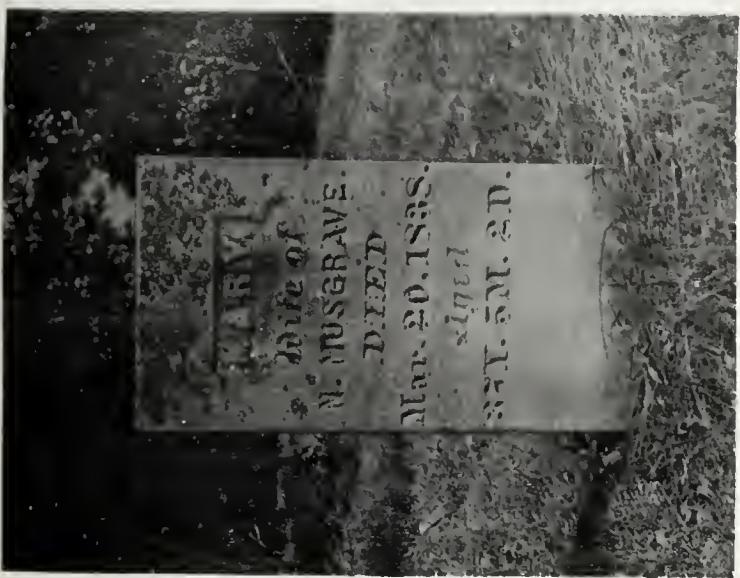
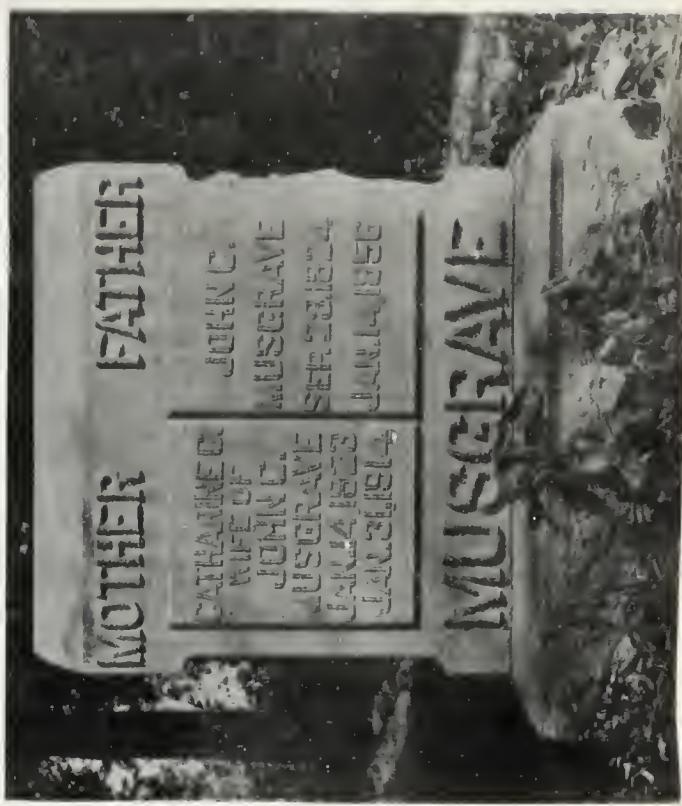
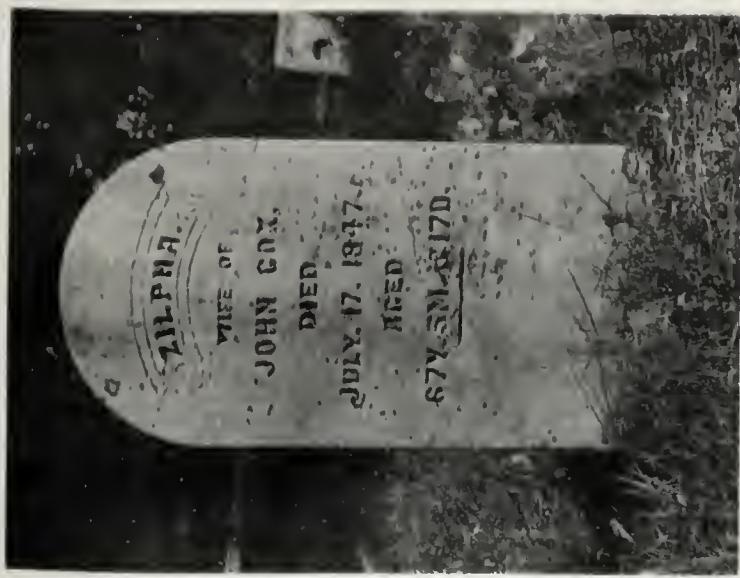
- a. J. Karl Vinson; living in New Jersey; has two sons.

vii. ARMINTA C. VINSON, born March 23, 1866; married William Jones. Issue:

- a. Della Jones; no issue.
- b. James Jones; married twice; has two daughters.

viii. NATHAN E. VINSON, born January 16, 1870; married _____. Issue:

- a. [daughter, died young.]



MUSGRAVE CEMETERY near Hutsonville, Illinois



JESSE COX MUSGRAVE in his youth and old age.
(b. Jan. 13, 1847; d. July 17, 1927)



MARY ELIZABETH (EVANS) MUSGRAVE: (left)
aged 21; (right) aged 83, (b. Nov. 14, 1868). Child
is great grandson Randolph "Randy" Shartle.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

On page 14 we have quoted from Betham's writings of 1801: "This [Musgrave] family is of great antiquity and reputation, and came into England with the Conqueror, and settled at Musgrave in Westmoreland." We further quoted him in reconstructing the name grave or graff as in burg-graff, plas-graff, land-graff and mar-graff, meaning "prefect, keeper, or governor," and deriving Musgrave from Mews-grave, mews being the stables or cages for the king's hawks; from which it is deduced that the name meant the "Keeper of the King's Hawks."

We are fortunate in having the comments of Mr. Earl J. Hadley on this, not only because he is a Musgrave descendant who has distinguished himself in the field of journalism, but for the reason that he is also an able historian and investigator. In order to excite further thought on the etymology he writes, "In taking issue with Betham, a more familiar connotation in the word moved me to the dictionary. In Webster I find, 'Graf. A German, Austrian, and Swedish title of nobility, equivalent to earl in English, or comte (count) in French,' and 'Markgrave. (a) Orig., a military lord or keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. Hence: (b) The English equiv. of the German hereditary title of nobility, Markgraf.' So I ask him back: which, under his own description of 'a family of great antiquity and reputation' would be more likely to be accorded a seat in Westmoreland, that of a gentleman descending from the more familiar definition of 'Graf', or that of a bird-hostler?" This analysis is significant.

It is remarkable that the legend of the origin of the family arms, incredible as the story may be, claims that it was a German general — a Lord Marcher — named Musgrave who defeated his rival in the "run at the ring" and thereby won the Emporer's daughter to be his bride, and received "six annulets or" for his coat of arms.¹

Page 49: The Pennsylvania Gazette (printed by B. Franklin, Philadelphia) for May 27, 1736, has now been examined by the writer in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The text therein regarding the Musgrave family reads as follows:

STRAY'D away the 16th of April past, from the plantation of John Musgrave, of Strasberry Township, Lancaster County, a reddish bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, 3 Years old this Spring, the near Side of her Mane cut close, the other hangs down, black Mane and long Tail, two white Feet behind, white about an Inch or two above the Hoof, neither branded nor earmarked, a small Star in her Forehead, longsided, she both paces and trots out of hand. Whoever secures the said Mare so that she may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward and

¹ B., Arm., 718.

reasonable Charges paid, by

Philad. May 20, 1736

James Musgrave

On August 16, 1904, the senior branch of Musgraves in Illinois held a family reunion as described in the following clipping:

THE HERALD, Hutsonville, Illinois, Tom S. Apgar, Editor and Proprietor, Phone 30; Friday, August, 19, 1904: MUSGRAVE FAMILY REUNION — Numerous Progeny of the Parent Families Gather at the Old Homestead, Now Owned by N. A. Musgrave.

Far back in the early part of the last century there came from North Carolina, one Nathan Musgrave, who is the forebear of one branch of the house of Musgraves living in this country. He was soon followed to this country by a cousin, Wm. T. Musgrave, father of another branch of the family, resident in this country. Besides these, two others followed and their children, and children's children, are here.

Nathan Musgrave was the business man of the older set and this characteristic added to the Quaker honesty of the Musgraves, gave him prestige among his relatives that led them to adopt him as their business adviser. His son, John C., was a man, very much like his father, and the two became identified in the same business enterprises as soon as the son was old enough to engage in business. John C. was the father of Joel and Jesse Musgrave and Mrs. H. E. Hadley, wife of Judge Hadley of Olympia, Washington. Wm. P. Musgrave, who at an advanced age resides north of Hutsonville, was another son, of Nathan Musgrave.

Wm. T. Musgrave, a cousin of Nathan Musgrave, and with him a pioneer in this country, was the father of G. A., J. K. and John T. Musgrave, the first two named, yet living, and Mrs. G. B. Everingham. The capable, even talented descendants of these pioneers, reflect the ability of their forbears.

A few days ago there arrived here, Mrs. Catharine Pickett of Kokomo, Ind., the remarried widow of John C. Musgrave, to visit with her son, Joel Musgrave. With her came her daughter, Mrs. H. E. Hadley, wife of H. E. Hadley, one of the superior judges of the state of Washington. It was their visit that caused the call for the Musgrave family reunion held last Tuesday at the old homestead, located two and one half miles north of Hutsonville and now owned by Nathan A. Musgrave.

Newspaper notices heralded far and wide the call for the reunion and in response there gathered at the old home place last Tuesday a great number of the descendants of the pioneer families.

A conservative estimate of the number present was 250 people. Of these 148 registered of whom all except 8 were related in some way; and 49 bore the family name. There were present 74 children under 12 years old.

Added to the original Musgraves were their wives and husbands, cousins and other kinsmen, making in all a notable gathering of our best people.

A committee of Musgraves fixed up the grounds for the family e-

vent. From early morning of the day set for the reunion until late in the afternoon members of the family and their friends, kept coming in. The morning arrivals, nearly all, brought well filled baskets and at the noon hour a table, 100 feet long, was so compactly stacked with the finest of victuals that, to use a feaster's expression, "you couldn't set a toothpick up endways."

Many family relics and keepsakes were brought in by members of the family. Among these were the family Bible owned by Mrs. Belle Kennedy; the history, letters and sermons of Wm. Penn, 130 years old, owned by Thos. Cox; a ledger used by Nathan Musgrave in his store in 1835, owned by Mrs. Bell Kennedy; a journal used by Nathan Musgrave in 1828, owned by his son, Wm. P. Musgrave; a teapot, 100 years old, owned by Betty Dix; Nathan Musgrave's pocket book, used in 1822, now owned by Nathan A. Musgrave; an old contract by Henry Voorheis and Abner Clark of one part and Nathan Musgrave of the other part, dated 1848; an old trunk brought from Chicago in the first buggy ever in the county by Nathan Musgrave; mortar and pestle made of a pine knot in N. C., brought here by Wm. T. Musgrave, now owned by Geo. Musgrave; Nathan Musgrave's cane bought by him of a negro who had brought the stalk from Hayti [sic] where he procured it to use as a weapon to aid him to escape from the island, now owned by Joel Musgrave; and others which among the many, have escaped remembrance.

An excellent program was followed, of which many numbers preclude giving separate mention but which we insert in program form.

Music by the.....String Band
 Prayer.....Rev. J. L. Cox
 Family History.....C. H. Musgrave
 Piano Solo.....Miss Edna Everingham
 Song.....Miss Bnoid Hurst
 Reading.....Miss Estella Musgrave
 Music.....Misses Rose and Bertha Rains
 Recitations.....Misses Blanche Cox and Ruth Moorhead
 Reminiscences.....H. A. Voorheis, W. P. Musgrave, Mrs. Geo. Everingham, Mrs. J. L. Mount, J. A. Parker, G. W. Bishop, L. C. Hurst and others
 Music.....Miss Zenia Cox
 Short Talks.....Judge A. L. Lowe and Judge H. E. Hadley
 "Auld Lang Syne" led by Mrs. Maud Nelson

Besides those on the program, interesting talks were made by Clark Newlin and Woodford Hand the latter feeling at home on the soil of the Musgrave homestead; for 88 years ago his grandparents had made that tract of land their home. Mr. Hand gave us an excellent paper on the early association of this land but the lack of space prevents its publication this week.

The principal address was made by Judge Hadley and the reading of Miss Estella Musgrave and the declamation by Miss Blanche Cox are mentioned as being exceptionally well received.

The reunion owed its being to the special efforts of N. A. and A. C.

Musgrave and its success was due to the combined efforts of all. The occasion will probably result in an annual reunion of the Musgrave family.

Page 97 (footnote): Readers seeking more detailed information relating to the Musgrove family seated at the Musgrove's Mill battlefield in South Carolina, especially as to Edward Musgrave who died in 1792, in his 76th year, may consult the Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter (Georgia), D. A. R., Vol. III, p. 79.

Page 135: Mary Elizabeth (Evans) Musgrave, aged 91, widow of Jesse Cox Musgrave, died at 9:25 o'clock on Wednesday morning, March 16, 1960, at 2104½ Central Avenue, Tampa, Florida, and was buried in Garden of Memories Cemetery there.

Page 141: Arthur Tinder Shartle, aged 71, husband of Mildred (Musgrave) Shartle, was killed in an automobile accident at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, August 6, 1959, at the entrance of Cedars of Lebanon State Forest and Park on U. S. Route 231 about nine miles south of Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee.

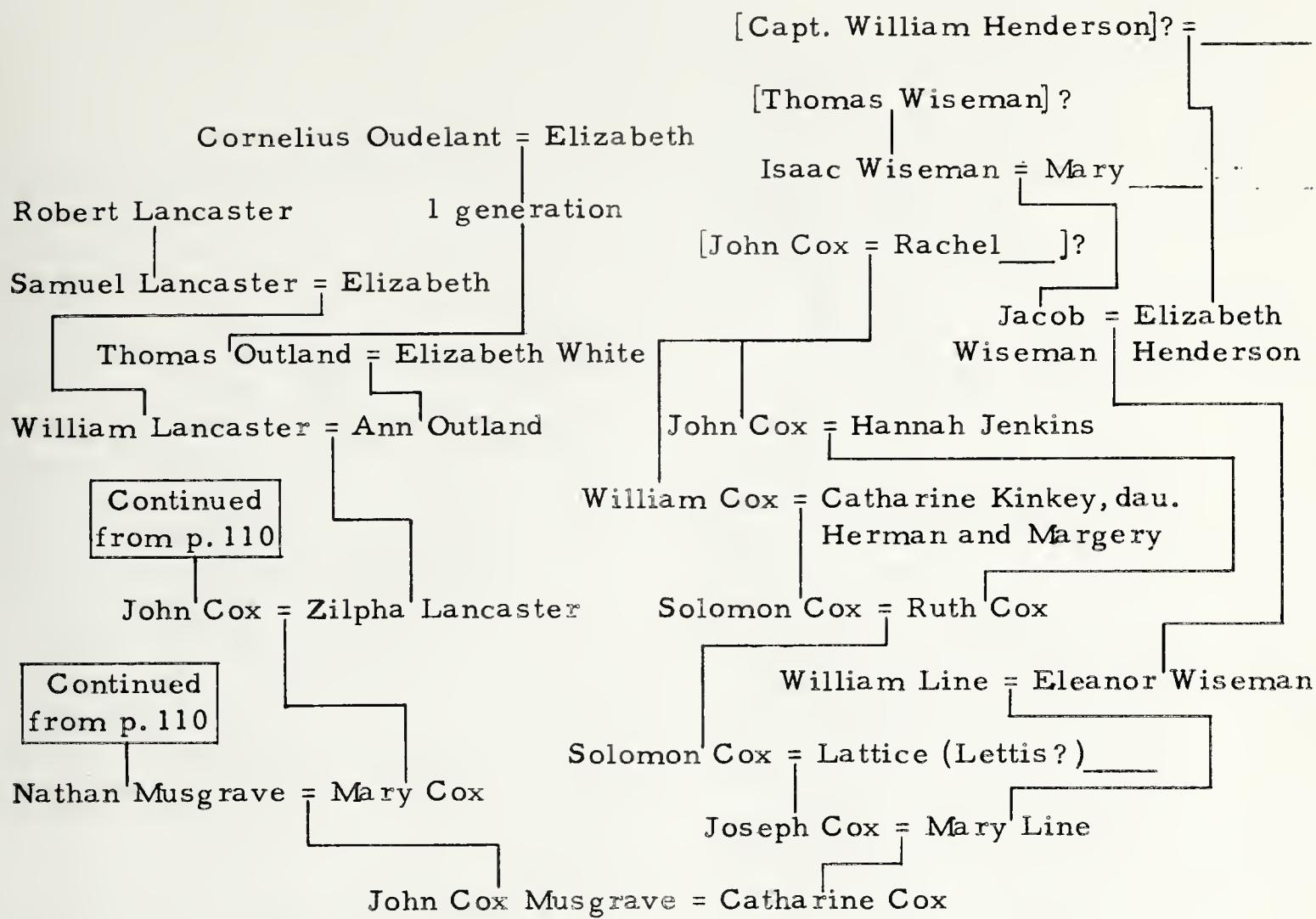
Page 147: Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Hadley sold their beautiful 5-story home on East 70th Street in New York City and, in February 1961, moved into an apartment at 525 Park Avenue.

Page 145, line 21: change Seattle branch to Washington-Idaho Area.

Page 146, line 6: change Stevens to Stephens.

On January 14, 1960, in an attempt to secure competent professional aid in following the ascending filiation from Oswin Musgrave, I wrote to Mrs. Margaret Dickson Falley, the leading American authority on genealogical research in Ireland. She replied on June 16, 1960, saying that in the past she had run across Musgrave records and that she could probably find them again. She quoted her rates for research and explained that about 20 hours are required to go through her Irish library of some 2000 volumes, just for a first survey, not including her collection of microfilm. This volume being then nearly completed, her report could not be expected to arrive in time for publication; consequently, I did not respond. But for anyone who may follow up in this quest, success appears somewhat promising.

Frontispiece: As to the origin of the arms of the Musgrave family, our quotation from Burke is correct; however, we think the two arms in armor holding an annulet must have been for the crest instead of the coat.



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